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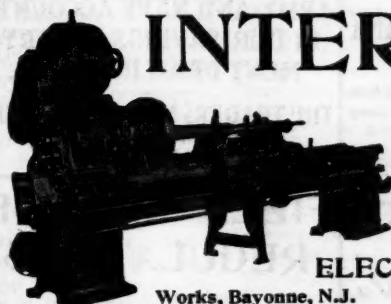
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The prosaic announcement that the U.S.S. Baltimore was placed out of commission at the New York Navy Yard, May 15, adds the final word to the record of that historic ship as a unit in the fighting line of the national fleet. Whatever her future may be—whether she shall be used as a mine planter or as a repair ship for the fleet—her cruising days are ended and she will henceforth be recognized merely as a glorious old "back number." In the nineteen years that have passed since she was launched in Philadelphia the Baltimore has cruised in many seas and passed through stirring experiences both in peace and war. The brutal treatment of a party of her bluejackets at Valparaiso in October, 1891, nearly precipitated a war between the United States and Chili. Thanks to President Harrison's firmness in dealing with that outrageous affair, its victims received an indemnity of \$75,000 from the Chilean government, and the Chileans learned that the United States flag could not be insulted with impunity. Three years later the Baltimore, then flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, dropped anchor in front of Port Arthur just after the battle of the Yalu in the Chinese-Japanese war. The Japanese were preparing to capture the place and had most of their navy assembled in adjacent waters. One night, in attempting to move out of the harbor, the Baltimore was mistaken for a Chinese ship and suddenly found herself confronted with two Japanese torpedoboats ready to attack. The mistake was discovered in time to prevent a disaster, but the Chinese forts began to fire upon the torpedoboats, and the Baltimore was soon in the midst of exploding shells, three of which barely missed her. When the British government on April 24, 1898, issued its neutrality proclamation giving Dewey's fleet twenty-four hours to leave Hong Kong, the Baltimore was there and sailed on time with the Olympia and the Raleigh for Manila, and her part in the famous battle with the Spanish fleet was about as lively as that of any other ship in the game. During the engagement five small projectiles struck the Baltimore, and she was almost as badly injured by the shock of her own guns as by the fire of the enemy. Her staunchness, her speed, and her stability as a gun platform, have throughout her whole career served as evidence of the excellence of American naval construction. She retires from the fighting line with a record which reflects enduring honor upon the officers and men who trod her decks.

Lieut. Col. John P. Wissner, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has translated for the General Staff an article on "Field Service Uniform and Equipment," by Capt. Anton Hofer, of the German army, from which we quote the following with regard to the important question of colors for uniforms: "Everywhere experiments are being carried on to determine what colors are most suitable for the uniforms of our soldiers. Khaki, gray, grayish-blue, grayish-green, grayish-brown and various other colors have been tried, but thus far no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. But nowhere have I seen any reference to the fact that one of the first principles of the laws of color is that any broad surface uniformly colored in any one color is clearly visible and readily distinguishable at great distances; according to this, the color itself plays no very important part. For this reason the North American hunters avoid exposing in their clothing large surfaces of a uniform color, and on the hunt wear harlequin-colored costumes, made up of small pieces of cloth of different colors. From this it follows that in our uniforms we should carefully avoid large surfaces of uniform color. The separate parts of the uniform and equipment (head-covering, blouse, trousers, belts, knapsacks, rifle stock, saber scabbard, saddle-cover, parts of the gun, etc.) should, therefore, receive different shades of color, understanding, of course, that bright colors or shining surfaces must be entirely abandoned. Whoever has witnessed maneuvers has undoubtedly noticed that all shining parts (weapons, helmets of lacquered leather, helmet-covers, etc.), often glis-

ten at long distances when the sun strikes them at the proper angle. It is therefore of the first importance that everything shining on the uniform and equipment (buttons, helmet-trimmings, lacquered leather, saber-scabbards, saber-blades, etc.), be dulled or bronzed (by heating steel, for example, to a particular temperature, and by other means). It is evident that, for this reason, it would be advisable to break up the large uniformly colored surface of the breast by replacing the single horizontal saber-belt by two lighter ones, crossed and worn over the shoulders, one for the side-arm, the other for the ammunition. At all events, this return to an old fashion is advisable, if for no other reason, because of the fact that the horizontal belt draws in and confines like a corset the very parts of the human trunk which, in a state of nature, undergoes the greatest expansion in breathing."

From the Philippines a colonel of the line writes: "Your statement of the causes of the difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Army is about correct. The recent discussion concerning the action of the President in discharging a battalion of the 25th Infantry is bearing fruit. Americans are not of the class that for the most part form foreign armies, and they will not enlist to be treated in the same way as Germans, Frenchmen and Italians, and while high wages, plenty of employment in civil life are attractions, there are many who will enlist if there is a prospect of fair and reasonable treatment in the Army. I do not think that high wages, etc., prevent many men from enlisting. Since the General Staff was established, there has been a persistent effort, not to take the best from foreigners and adopt it, but to change our whole system, forgetting that Americans are brought up differently and will not put up with the same treatment as foreigners. Compulsory military service will not, I think, be adopted in our country, and I think most of us hope not, at least. We have always had a good Army, though not large—excellent material, a high degree of intelligence and good discipline. Some of our young officers, without much experience, have of late years traveled abroad and witnessed foreign methods and maneuvers and have come back and tried, with some success, to impress on our people the necessity for adopting the same things ourselves, forgetting that the people and their education are different. If the General Staff will revoke G.O. 44 of 1906, or substitute a very much modified order, there will be no difficulty in getting recruits, especially for the Infantry. Unless the pay is increased very materially that would make little difference. No man will enlist to be continuously carrying packs and loads without an object in view. The men are not burdened thereby, but they are disgusted. There should not be any practice marches during target season and none but very short ones without packs in the Islands. Here G.O. 44 is more vigorously carried out than in the U.S. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the privates, or more, are receiving over \$15 a month now and Congress would not make a greater increase for first year's enlistment."

In view of the projected fortification of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, it is highly gratifying to learn that vigorous measures have been instituted to increase the efficiency of the Hawaiian National Guard. At present the work of improvement is devoted chiefly to rifle practice, in which excellent progress is reported, but it is hoped that in due time the troops will receive instruction in artillery practice in order that they may be able to co-operate with the regular forces in coast defense when the great fortifications at Pearl Harbor are completed. With regard to the present training of the troops, Col. J. Jones, H.N.G., speaks as follows in an interview published in the Hawaiian Gazette: "It was with the idea of complete reorganization in view that an encampment was held in February where everything else was subordinated to rifle practice. That same idea was still in mind and the moving cause for ordering elections of officers in advance of the time when they would naturally have been held. The same idea was in view when a Territorial Rifle Competition was ordered to be held commencing July 18, 1907; and that same idea was still in view in the publication of General Orders No. 14, making War Department General Orders No. 3, under date of Jan. 7, 1907, a portion of the regulations governing the National Guard of Hawaii. How well the work is being done it needs but a glance to one familiar with the subject to see, from the results of the rifle practice at Camp Taft, to the steady and painstaking work of Colonel Johnson and his officers, who have taken hold with a will and bent every energy toward making every member of his command a good rifle shot. Almost every day and night officers and enlisted men may be found in the rifle gallery or on the rifle range engaged in perfecting themselves to win a Marksman's Bar or Sharpshooter's medal in the competition in July, with the hope that they may also qualify to become a member of the rifle team to be sent to Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio, in August, 1907."

Dr. Hadley, of Yale University, is a diligent student of military history and an earnest advocate of military education in colleges. The recent inspections of colleges by officers of the Army show a gratifying increase of interest in military education among professors and students. They further show the importance of detailing to college duty officers who have a "vocation" for that work; men who not only understand what they are to teach, but who have a capacity for imparting their knowledge and arousing the interest of their students. They must be flexible men having a love for their work, abundant patience and

tact in overcoming the objection of other professors to occupying time in military instruction. This objection is to be ascribed to the disposition of each professor to insist upon the paramount importance of his special branch of instruction. The professor of physics, for example, will make the same objection to what he regards as an excess of time given to mathematics as he does to the time devoted to military instruction. Recognizing this fact, the military professor should so adjust the time devoted to his work as not to draw too heavily upon any one of the other branches of instruction. Another hopeful sign for the future is in the increasing interest shown by school boys in rifle practice. A special effort is being made to increase the interest, and those who are devoting their time to this work are worthy of all encouragement, public and private.

The War College building, just being completed in Washington, is in one respect a serious disappointment. The acoustic properties of the recitation rooms are the worst possible and those of the auditorium are wretched beyond description. This room is of such moderate size that it ought to be possible for a lecturer to make himself easily heard by all listening to him. As a matter of fact, sound reverberates so in this room that it is literally impossible to hear twenty feet away anything that is said from the platform. It is hoped that this may be remedied by the use of wires stretched across the hall, but it is by no means certain that this can be done. The college building should be ready for occupation in a few weeks. It is built near the edge of the Potomac River on the grounds of the old arsenal, now occupied by the engineers; we should rather say given over to the engineers, for the engineers who are intended to occupy it are now off in Cuba, where, as we have hitherto reported, they are doing most excellent work in making a map of the island which will be, when completed, one of the most perfect works of the kind ever undertaken, showing every road and little by-path so completely that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for guerillas to hide themselves away from regular troops, as they have been accustomed to do heretofore.

Rev. Dr. William Hutton, of Philadelphia, evidently regards the military spirit as an undesirable asset for a nation, ignoring the fact that under modern conditions a nation without that spirit cannot become great and powerful, and he therefore contends that the practice of organizing boys' brigades in churches should be stopped. "These brigades with their little wooden guns," said Doctor Hutton in a recent address before the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, "are absurdities. They are a direct contradiction of the spirit of Christianity, which is always for peace and against war. I have forbidden such organizations in my own church. As churchmen we should discourage the military spirit that is so strong in mankind. The maintenance of boys' brigades has just the opposite effect upon youthful minds." It is clear that Doctor Hutton wholly mistakes the purpose of these boys' brigades. That purpose is first of all to teach boys to love their country, to be honest and truthful and obedient, to respect authority, to be methodical, manly and upright. In so far as these brigades accomplish that purpose, which they do to a great extent, they render an important service, not merely to the commonwealth, but to the church itself. Doctor Hutton ought to think this matter over again.

General Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, announces that, with a view to encouraging re-enlistments in this army, of desirable men, upon expiration of term of service, regimental and post commanders may assure members of their commands that those discharged with character of "good," or better, will be given, should they desire it, upon re-enlistment in their respective organizations, and upon approval of company and post commanders, a furlough of not to exceed three months duration, provided, there are no active operations or other exigency of the Service preventing at the time. Soldiers whose furloughs may be deferred on account of such operations or other exigency will be given a furlough upon termination of same should they desire it.

It will surprise most persons to learn that the cost to the Government of maintaining a private soldier is but a trifle more than it was thirty years ago. It was about \$850 then and it is about the same now. This is due chiefly to the fact that transportation is much less expensive than it was a generation ago and clothing costs less. Articles manufactured by machinery can be made so cheaply in this country that we can compete with them against the world. For example, the American manufacturer of the Japanese jinrikisha can compete in price in Japan itself against the home-made article in spite of the cheapness of labor in Japan.

Beginning July 5, 1907, an examination will be held at the New York Navy Yard and at the rooms of the United States Civil Service Commission, Chicago, Ill., to fill vacancies in the Corps of Civil Engineers, United States Navy. This corps numbers at the present time thirty-four commissioned officers, of whom twenty-eight have the full grade of civil engineer and six that of assistant civil engineer. Appointments to the corps are made after competitive examination, the scope of which is necessarily broad on account of the extremely varied duties assigned to this branch of the naval service.

The Washington Post is authority for the statement that Government officials are greatly disturbed by the fact that private and personal messages transmitted by wireless stations along the Atlantic seacoast are being intercepted by a Washington man, who has established a station in his home. By this private station he can receive and transmit messages with the Government stations. The local authorities are powerless to act, because there is no law to protect official wireless stations during the exchange of messages. The owner of the station is A. F. Harmer, a practical electrician, of 1011 Virginia avenue, S.E. The Post says: "Not only can he communicate with warships at sea, but he can interpret every official message received or sent from the National Capital. Although the possessor of the Government's attitude on issues of national and international importance, Mr. Harmer at all times maintains a silence that cannot be broken. He realizes that the messages received through his instrument are of a private nature, and therefore declares they should be held in confidence. Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, who has direct supervision over the wireless station at that place, is greatly perturbed at the situation. On one occasion, about a week ago, when the operator was making frantic efforts to communicate with Hampton Roads on a matter of vital importance, he was suddenly shut off by the operation of a nearby station. Consternation reigned. Every available apparatus in the station was pressed into service, it being believed at first that the failure to make connection with the distant station was due to a defect in the machine. When the true situation dawned upon the officials, attempts were made to cut off the hostile intruder, but all efforts in this direction proved futile. For five hours the operators, the officials, officers, and others connected with the station, raved. At the expiration of this period the apparatus began suddenly to show signs of life and the message was then transmitted. When President Roosevelt, aboard the battleship Louisiana, was returning from Panama some months ago, Mr. Harmer received, sitting at his dining-room table, every message sent from the ship to the navy yard station. Several of the communications, he says, were of an important and personal nature." Whatever the measure of truth in this story, it is evident that some means should be found of preserving the secrecy of official messages sent by wireless telegraph.

Senator Beveridge has gotten himself into difficulty by his declaration that one of General Lawton's staff lost his nerve at the battle of Taytay, P.I. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who was chief of staff to General Lawton at the time, has called upon the Senator for specifications. General Edwards is certain that no member of the staff lost his nerve on that particular occasion or on any other occasion. But the Senator remarks: "This is all I have to say on that subject. General Edwards, then colonel, was not present when we rode into Taytay. He was stationed at Pasig, some miles distant, at that time, so very naturally he could know nothing about personal incidents that occurred when we rode into the town just as the Infantry charge was being made. I could go, if necessary, into one or two other incidents which I with others witnessed, but I do not think it will be necessary. I wish to say this: I observed many deeds of heroism and fidelity to duty by our officers and soldiers in the Philippines. With one or two exceptions, the coolness, daring, absolute fearlessness of our soldiers and officers were splendid. It is only natural there should be one or two exceptions—and there were; but, generally speaking, the courage and capacity of our officers and men were beyond all praise." The only cowardice thus far shown would appear to be on the part of Senator Beveridge in bringing an infamous charge against an officer of the Army whose name he declines to give, thus subjecting the whole of Lawton's staff to his aspersions and leaving them without means of defense. It is not likely that we have heard the last of the matter, as there is talk of a court of inquiry to relieve the Army from the reflection cast upon it by a Senator of the United States.

Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., 23d U.S. Inf., has translated for the Journal of the Military Service Institution an article on "Means of Transportation in War," recently published in the International Revue, in which the author strongly urges the use of automobiles in the artillery arm of the French army. He says in part: "The adoption of automobiles for artillery, hauling of supplies, and certain other branches of the army, will save the services of a great number of men. When it will no longer be necessary to unlumber the gun from its limber to put it in battery, and when other maneuvers will also become unnecessary, it will be seen how little human strength is required for the service of quick-firing guns. I believe that one man as mechanic to care for the motor and guide the carriage and bed-plate, and three men for the service of the piece, will fully suffice. The installing of army automobiles belongs to the department of technical troops. If they are adopted in a general way for all the purposes above mentioned, there must be provided shops for setting up and repairing, put under charge of heads of shops and engineers; but, on the other hand, all the personnel of blacksmiths, saddlers, etc., will become superfluous. If this radical reform in the means of transportation of armies in peace and war is done on a large scale it would first be necessary to set up a central school for training the

special scientists, mechanics, heads of shops and workmen. At this institution there should be created a school of master chauffeurs, head non-commissioned officers, who would be attached as needed to regimental and brigade schools."

There appears to be throughout the British Empire a vague sense of unrest and apprehension concerning the imperial defenses, and this feeling seems to have been increased rather than dissipated by the recent conference of colonial premiers in London. Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, in an address before the National Service League in London on May 16, said he believed that universal compulsory military service would soon be established throughout Australia. This would be appropriate, because the Australian States undertake the education of their citizens, and they believe that military training is a part of education. There could be no greater guarantee of peace, he said, than having every household share in the risks of war. Field Marshal Lord Roberts followed Mr. Deakin, and spoke approvingly of conscription. He dwelt upon the inadequate preparations for the defense of Great Britain, an invasion of which, he declared, was in no wise impossible. Everybody outside of Great Britain knew the country was not sufficiently organized to cope with the thoroughly equipped Continental armies. The only people who did not or would not realize this were the British themselves.

Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th U.S. Inf., recently delivered a lecture on "Weapons and Munitions of War" at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, in the course of which he made the following statement concerning the Rexar rifle: "Inventors are now working on a device having a combination of the principles of a rifle and a machine gun; the Rexar rifle is a type. It weighs seventeen and one-half pounds, and can fire 300 rounds a minute. It is like the rifle in that it is fired from the shoulder, but its weight is such that the person firing it must take a prone position. For infantry its advantages over tripod types of machine guns appear to be neither many nor important, although its portability may make it of great service to cavalry. Any machine gun carried on a pack horse, yet not impeding the movement of the cavalry it supports, should be a great factor in the operations of this arm; for a small number of men with machine gun fire can defend a line or a position which otherwise would immobilize a large number of troopers. The cavalrymen thus set free increase the force which can utilize the mobility of the arm or engage in mounted action."

Lieut. Col. T. W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., chief consulting engineer of New York's \$100,000,000 barge canal, is particularly enthusiastic over the prospect of breaking all records for high lift canal locks at Lockport. "Unless all plans are changed," he said, "the state of New York will have within its borders one of the most monumental canal structures of the world." This will be a lock with by far the highest lift of any ordinary lift lock ever constructed. The Kiel canal, which cost \$40,000,000 originally, is to be enlarged and deepened at an additional expense of \$55,750,000, and the Reichstag has passed the first reading of a bill to appropriate the first installment of \$3,750,000 for the work. Notice has been given by the War Department that objections would be raised against reversing the waters of the Calumet River, which is a navigable stream, for the Chicago drainage canal, and the sanitary district of Chicago then asked for a permit to proceed with the work. The permit was refused and the district prepared to continue without permit. In order to determine the rights of the city before spending too much money, it was agreed that the matter should be taken into the courts.

Unofficial advices from the Philippines state that the extensive and valuable system of land and cable telegraphs established in the islands by the Signal Corps of the Army is being gradually transferred to the civil government. This system includes about 4,000 miles of land and cable lines, and it is purposed that the insular government shall maintain and operate the lines in the same manner as has been done by the Army. The Signal Corps will have control only of the shorter lines connecting the military posts, which subordinate lines, of course, are connected with the main lines. It will be possible by virtue of this transfer of the telegraph system to withdraw some of the two hundred and fifty men of the Signal Corps now on duty in the Philippines. These men have worked hard, and most of them are entitled to be brought home, where they can be put upon useful duty and meet the demands made for expert operators and linemen. There will be a detachment of Signal Corps men in the islands, and these will be formed into companies of the Signal Corps, possibly two commands in the organization, with headquarters at Fort William McKinley, near Manila.

Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has translated for the General Staff a paper by Dr. A. Korting, Surgeon General in the German army, on "Firing Tests With the Small Caliber Rifle," as observed during the Russo-Japanese war, which presents some interesting conclusions. The author holds that considering the generality of the wounds caused by infantry fire during the great battles in Manchuria, those wounds were much less serious than had been expected and that the small caliber

bullet is truly "humane." He continues: "I share the opinion of Professor von Manteuffel, consulting surgeon of the Russian army, who has undoubtedly had wide experience and who says: 'The deductions drawn from experiments as to the effect of small caliber bullets have not been confirmed by actual experience with the 6.5 mm. bullet with hard jacket. This caliber has often been designated as the extreme limit when the utility of a projectile is considered, whether from a purely military point of view or from that of the military surgeon. From what precedes I draw the following conclusions: A bullet which (1) necessitates many hits to put a man out of action, (2) permits a third of the wounded to re-enter the struggle within three or four weeks—cannot be considered as sufficient from the military point of view. (3) Modifications of the bullet so as to increase its efficiency cannot be approved from the medical point of view, in the interest of securing the certain rehabilitation of the wounded. (4) From the practical point of view, we may conclude that the 8 mm. bullet of the German army should not be replaced by a smaller caliber.'"

To the "American Statesman" series of biographies published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, has been added a life of John Sherman, by Theodore E. Burton, which critical readers will recognize as altogether worthy of a place in that valuable collection. The period of Mr. Sherman's active participation in public affairs, extending from 1855 to 1898, witnessed a procession of events which, in dramatic force and in their effect upon our national life, are probably unsurpassed by those of any equal period in the life of any nation. In many of those events Mr. Sherman figured prominently, energetically, and with honor to himself and the country. In the varied roles of party leader, representative in Congress, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, he displayed the best qualities of constructive statesmanship and left the indelible impress of his influence upon many of the most important projects instituted during his official career. That career has been to Mr. Burton a congenial theme, and he has treated it understandingly, sympathetically, and with a fine sense of proportion. The price of the work is \$1.25.

Noting a story recently published in one of the yellow journals to the effect that enlisted men of the Army are compelled to act as servants for officers, the District Call, published by enlisted men at Fort Totten, N.Y., says: "Like most of the so-called Army stories that creep into the daily press, this would-be sensational exposé is a brand of the worst sort possible. There are hundreds of positions, some of them menial and others of a different grade, in the Army, where men perform extra duty, or do work around an officer's house, but they do it of their own free will, on a paid basis arranged between officer and enlisted man, and the work does not excuse the soldier from his military duties, other than in cases covered by and provided for by Army regulations, such as teamsters, mechanics, clerks and other enlisted men performing work of a special nature and even these have to stand certain hours of drill, guard tours, and military duties. There is no compulsion in the matter at all. A man, if he feels inclined, can work in his spare time for an officer, and the arrangement is strictly a business matter of payment between the two."

A post quartermaster sergeant of long service writes: "Am gratified at your constant agitation for an increase of pay for post N.C.S. An eight-dollar advance is something, but I think there should be three grades of post Q. M. sergeants at \$60, \$45 and \$34, promotion by seniority. Nearly thirty years ago my father was post commissary sergeant at \$34, and I am in relatively the same position and at the same rate of pay. Not much progress there."

A delegation from Oklahoma was in Washington recently to inform the President as to their progress toward statehood. The populists who have had so large a part in framing the new constitution insisted upon retaining in the fundamental law a provision for the disfranchisement of officers and men of the Army and Navy, but they were finally persuaded to abandon their purpose of including members of the state militia in their condemnation.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has a staunch friend in the Buffalo Daily News, as shown by the following from the columns of that journal: "If the United States were to become involved in a serious war tomorrow it would not be sixty days before the entire country would turn to Wood as the most fit man to lead the national armies."

With reference to the project of an Army reserve, an accomplished officer of the Army writes: "If we hope to establish or develop a reserve it will be only with the consent and co-operation of the National Guard. All of our dreams and longings will be of no avail, except as they reckon with that host."

The troops in Cuba have all been supplied by the Medical Department with metal-covered first-aid packets, and the canvas pouches for first-aid packets issued by the Ordnance Department, have been turned in to the ordnance depot, Havana.

WORK OF THE ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Describing in his address before the engineering societies the construction of the depressing gun carriages, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, said:

"All of these masses, set in motion with different and constantly varying velocities of translation and rotation, must be brought to rest by the action of the hydraulic brake, in which the orifices should be so computed as to have its action constant. There is thus offered a problem sufficiently complex to afford abundance of interesting occupation; its solution involves the handling of equations involving some fifty terms, and the computation of the curve of variation of the orifices for the flow of the liquid is an operation requiring some ten days of studied work."

"We owe the method of computation which I have explained to General Sébert and Captain Huginot, of the French artillery, to which we are greatly indebted for scientific methods of ordnance construction. Indeed the French seem to have a peculiar genius for drilling into the future and extracting therefrom the hitherto unknown, and it is appropriate to mention here that we owe to them the rapid firing field gun with which the armies of the civilized world are to-day either already armed, or are rapidly re-arming. The essential feature of this gun is its long recoil upon the carriage, something like four feet, by reason of which the action of the gun upon the carriage is so softened that the latter does not move from its place upon firing, and the cannoner can sit upon the trail, with his eye at the sight, and continue the firing as rapidly as the piece can be loaded. This improvement raises the rate of fire from about two rounds per minute to about twenty."

"Mechanical science and art have of course greatly advanced in the last century. The structures have increased enormously in power and performance, and have also increased greatly in complexity and refinement, necessitating more extensive, more accurate and more highly cultivated knowledge upon the part of designers, an enormous increase in the number of draftsmen required to translate the thoughts of the engineer into pictorial language which can be understood by the mechanics who are to execute those thoughts, and a corresponding increase in the power and accuracy of the machines which have to fashion the material into shape and the skilled persons who must operate them. Progress, in all subjects, has been defined to be the advance from the simple to the complex; and ordnance construction has shared in the progress, as thus defined, of other branches of engineering. The most powerful gun of our Civil War period was the 15-inch Rodman smooth bore, firing a projectile of 480 pounds weight with a velocity of about 1,500 feet per second. The drawings of this gun occupy but a single sheet, and the specifications for its manufacture could be written upon a single page. The drawings for the carriage upon which it was mounted cover two sheets of ordinary size, and the specifications cover less than half a dozen pages of ordinary hand writing. The drawings of the 12-inch built-up gun of to-day require about seven sheets for their representation, and the specifications are found in a printed pamphlet of some twenty pages. The sheets of drawings of the gun carriage number about twenty-five, closely covered with details, and the specifications, divided into two classes, general and special, occupy two printed pamphlets of fifteen and thirty-five pages respectively. The gun throws a projectile of 1,000 pounds weight with a velocity of 2,500 feet per second and an energy six times that of the projectile of the 15-inch smooth bore; while the rate of fire is increased from about one round in ten minutes to three rounds in two minutes. That is to say, about one hundred times as much energy can be delivered in a given time. The increase of extent in complication of the personal machine by which this result is accomplished can be appreciated by the members of similar organizations."

Describing the work of his department, General Crozier said: "The art of manufacture of ordnance is carried on at six large establishments, employing over 5,000 workmen, of which 790 are machinists; and guarded and generally cared for by some seven hundred enlisted men. There are on the rolls of the Department 90 draftsmen. At the Watertown Arsenal, near Boston, are manufactured seacoast gun carriages; at the Springfield Armory, also in Massachusetts, the principal output is the musket, of which the plant has a manufacturing capacity of four hundred per day of eight hours; at the Watervliet Arsenal, opposite Troy in New York, there are manufactured cannon, both large and small; at the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, the principal manufacture is ammunition for small arms, but there is also made a considerable quantity of ammunition for small-sized artillery and instruments for the fire-control and direction of artillery; at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois, the largest of them all, there are manufactured field artillery gun carriages and other vehicles, the personal and horse equipments for infantry and cavalry, artillery harness, and small arms; for the last the plant has a capacity of about 250 guns per day of eight hours. All the artillery material is tested and admitted to the Service at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, in New Jersey, which also forms a practical school to which officers are sent when first detailed for duty in the Department. A powder factory, for the manufacture of smokeless powder, with a capacity for about 1,000 pounds per day, is in process of erection upon a reservation, near Dover, N.J."

EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIONS.

Under the above caption Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., has published an article in the Journal of the United States Artillery which is of special interest because of the eager search for some means of neutralizing the dangerous properties of smokeless powder. In this valuable article General Farley describes the cause and effect of explosions which have occurred in ordnance establishments of the Army since the first year of the Civil War. These include the Petersburg Mine, the Dutch Gap Canal Mine, the Powder Boat Louisiana and the explosion of 500 pounds of fixed artillery ammunition by the Confederates 300 yards away from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Grant at City Point, Va., who on that occasion had the closest call of his life. General Farley, who was at that time Ordnance Officer of the Army of the Potomac, made a sketch in water colors of Grant's headquarters at City Point, showing General Grant seated in front of his tent when the explosion took place, and this picture, together with several others, is reproduced in General Farley's article. In addition to the explosions mentioned above, General Farley describes many others which have occurred at arsenals and elsewhere since the beginning of the Civil War, and his article is thoroughly interesting from the historical as well as from the scientific point of view. He recapitulates as follows:

"The whole subject may be summarized in a few words more. Everything here tends to show how disasters of this nature may be traced back to an origin where an ex-

plosion might be expected to originate. When a primer or fuse does its proper work, the result is denominated 'ignition,' but when the mortgage is foreclosed, so to speak, the ignition takes on another name and is then denominated 'explosion.' Fortunately for all concerned the ignition of the cap in the pack of cartridges at the Watertown Arsenal did not cause an explosion such as was surmised to have been produced in the same way at the Allegheny Arsenal a few months later, the speculation in the later case, however, being qualified by another theory, that of a powder train from horse's hoof to operative bench. The loose primers getting into the powder of field gun cartridges at the Washington Arsenal may have been the cause of the disaster at that place, which so far as destructive effect was concerned had at first promising outlook for serious results. The second disaster at Washington Arsenal is an exception in its origin, in that it was not caused by fuse or primer ignition—a rocket star in this case had spontaneously combusted in the process of drying under abnormally high (sun) temperature."

After that followed the international explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va., a fuse as its origin, of course. The same for the fuse or clockwork torpedo in blowing up the Ordnance barges at City Point, Va. The Fort Fisher powder boat and the Dutch Gap Canal, fuses again and intentional explosions. In the explosion at Mobile, Ala., a questionable Confederate percussion fuse was the origin, due to carelessness in handling same."

The explosion of shells on insertion of fuse plugs in those already charged and in which gunpowder and possibly grit or sand had found its way in the thread of the fuse hole, was ascribed to friction in driving the fuse plug to its seat, which produced a sort of percussive action. I have also thought that the powder from the broken up ammunition (often used for shell charges in Proving Ground experiments) may have contained some extra sensitive ingredient not incident to new and well-kept powder, and that this led to the explosion of the 12-inch shell."

"Whatever may be as well as the powder charge are still in an experimental stage, there can be no doubt that the primer was prematurely struck by the blow of an accidentally protruding firing pin in the case of the Canet 12 cm. gun accident. Nitro-glycerine powder in its experimental stage was known to have done the work of destruction in both the case of the 10-inch rifle and 15-pdr. R.F. gun, and in these instances without aid from fuse or primer—unless, indeed, as sometimes has been known to be the case, the primer itself might have acquired the characteristics of a detonator and have thus initiated powder combustion of a 'high order.' Here, it may be added, strong primers have been experimentally and purposely prepared, with the view of detonating even black powder and with success."

"How the black powder charge calculated for a pressure of 44,000 pounds per square inch should have broken away the Hotchkiss 4.7-inch gun along a line of rupture, the metal of which was accurately determined to be excellent, with a factor of safety greater than 5, was a problem that the Ordnance Board itself could not solve. I have sometimes thought that there is an element of uncertainty in the form, size and action of projectiles in passing from their sent in the bore, to which very inordinate pressures may be ascribed when it is certain the powder has no characteristic of uncertainty, and when there is no cause or warrant for construction of the gun. General Rodman was very decided in his views in this matter."

"In the Chicago disaster, blowing up of a caisson, a fuse defective in principle of construction was at fault; also in the premature explosion of the 7-inch shell at Fort Riley, a prematurely armed fuse, but again the fuse."

"The point then would be, that where certain things (primers and fuses) are prepared and issued, intended to initiate ignition and to produce combustion, those who have such devices in hand should have a care that the work of these devices is not performed at the wrong time and in the wrong way."

"In this paper reference has purposely been avoided to accidents in the sister service, the Navy, many of which are largely due to the more frequent use and less favorable conditions of employment of the nitro class of smokeless powders. But the frequency of disaster from this cause in service or on shipboard has invited the following observation: 'Accidents due to modern explosives cannot be wholly eliminated and we shall doubtless have other accidents; their one valuable lesson is that the ever-present element of danger in training for the profession of arms must not be permitted to make us shrink duty as individuals or as a nation.'"

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

April 6, 1907, was issued one of the most remarkable orders that has emanated from a government department. In this order we are told that "in view of the present condition of the Navy Lists and of the relative ages of officers in the grades of captain and commander and in the grade of lieutenant commander, applications for retirement in the latter grade will not be considered." Well and good, but why? "As it is not the purpose to make under that section (Section 8 of the Personnel Act) retirements from the grade of lieutenant commander." A most unfortunate and most illogical statement as applied to the act in question. Reams have been written, and volume after volume has been printed, to show that the intent of a law never is considered where the language admits of but one construction. "My" wishes and "My" orders are overriding law very frequently of late. If the framers of a law know so little of their own language as to be able to express only the reverse meaning of what they wish to enact, it is time they were sent back to school. Be assured, however, it is not competent for an Executive Department to declare the meaning of a law to be opposite to its wording, because that meaning happens to be desired. Change the law, but avoid illegal acts."

Section 8 of the Personnel Act is plain and, within certain limits (likewise ignored), mandatory. What possible reasoning by an English scholar can get two meanings out of this section?

Section 8. That officers of the line in the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant commander may, by official application to the Secretary of the Navy, have their names placed on a list which shall be known as the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant commander less than twenty—and above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with * * * next higher grade as now ex-

isting, including the grade of commodore, to cause the aforesaid vacancies.

In all laws the purpose and language may be the same or they may be different. Should it be the purpose of a law, for example, to enhance the record of some "haysed legislator," and to enable him "to point with pride," while its language, although strict and plain, is not to be enforced, such as many of our State liquor laws for cities; the contention of a distinguished gentleman some years ago might apply: "The way to remove an obnoxious law from the statute books is to enforce it."

In those days language, not intent, governed. If true for obnoxious laws, why this illogical attack on the higher grades of the Navy? Another point that seems to have escaped notice: There can be no enforced retirements when the averages of vacancies for the different years in the different grades equal, or exceed, the numbers called for in each grade. Here again intent (not as defined, but as willed) overrides plain English. Turning back to the "order" we find that applications from captains and commanders "will be treated as confidential; are to be addressed as 'Application for voluntary retirement under Section 8 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899. Not to be opened until four p.m., June 30.' By direction of the President."

Should there be any vacancies required before four p.m., June 30, it is more than likely they will be made by the compulsory retirement of five captains and four commanders; after which the "private and confidential" envelopes will be opened and all applications for voluntary retirement then probably accepted. Whether such a scheme would stand the test of law if any of the dragooned ones should strive for their rights cannot be determined until after the event. In the meantime, it seems pertinent to call attention to two "purposes" of the Personnel bill. First, "purpose"—vacancies; thirteen above the grade of commander, twenty above the grade of lieutenant commander, and forty above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), plainly and manifestly mean that if no deaths nor resignations nor retirements take place during a fiscal year, forty captains must be gotten rid of by some means; as any one can see that the painstaking enumeration in the act, of numbers required from each grade, refers only to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), and separation manifestly means unity."

Second, "purpose"—average vacancies. When the bill states as plainly as language can that the required vacancies for 1899 are those of that year, for 1900 the average of the two years, and so on; the "purpose" and interpretation state: "As the required vacancies are enumerated separately for each grade, it is manifest the 'purpose' is to regard them as a whole"; conversely, as "the average vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act," refer to average vacancies, it is manifest that the "purpose" is to regard them as separate."

Will some kind scholar please define for the writer what thirteen average vacancies in one year may be? How majestic is logic when words conflict with "purpose"!

ANTI-SELECTION.

LINE TITLES FOR NAVY STAFF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Concerning this question which has recently been brought to a head by the reports of the boards convened by the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report upon the needs of the personnel (both line and staff) of the Navy, there seems to have been much bitterness engendered and antagonism developed thereby between the line and the staff. It is foolish that it should be so, yet nevertheless such is the fact. It seems foolish to the writer that staff officers should desire line titles, and equally foolish that line officers should object so strenuously to their having them. Staff officers now have actual rank, and the present question seems to be only one as to how they shall sign their names. All line officers below command rank are addressed as Mr. All staff officers are now and would continue to be (even if they should have line titles) addressed as Dr. or Mr. The only difference which would result from giving them line titles would be that instead of signing their names as surgeon, paymaster, etc., they would sign them as lieutenant-surgeon, lieutenant-paymaster, etc. This would be all, and what does it amount to that it should be so eagerly desired and be the cause of so much jealousy and hard feeling? It means nothing, conveys nothing and adds nothing to the dignity, honor or authority of a staff officer to have it so. As stated above staff officers already have actual rank and the Regulations distinctly state that they shall, on all boards, courts, ceremonies, etc., take precedence, according to title, and also that they shall always be treated with the courtesy and consideration to which their rank entitles them. It does not seem to the writer that the question of line titles appears to be such a vital question to the majority of staff officers. As some of them seem to want it though, and it has apparently stirred up a great deal of hard feeling between the line and staff and made them antagonize each other in their efforts to secure legislation, some remedy ought to be suggested and found which will satisfy both sides and allow them to work together in peace and harmony for legislation for their mutual benefit. The remedy suggested is this: Give all staff officers in the Navy Army titles, the same as staff officers in the Army have. The line officers in the Navy could not object to this and ought to be satisfied, as the staff will not be taking their line titles. Prior to the Army Reorganization bill of Feb. 2, 1901, staff officers (commissioners, quartermasters, paymasters, etc.) were appointed to the Army direct from civil life and were given military titles, when the majority of them had no military knowledge at all and did not know the difference between a captain and a colonel. The same question of titles for staff officers came up in the Italian Navy a few years ago, and was settled by giving Army titles to all staff officers (doctors, paymasters, constructors, etc.) in the Navy. They are designated as lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenant colonels, colonels and generals, in their own particular corps. So long as there is going to be a dispute between the line and staff of the Navy over such matters, there is going to be bitterness and hard feeling between them, which will prevent legislation necessary and beneficial to both. The matter should be settled and forgotten, and all should work together in harmony and good will for their mutual benefit. Let us hope that this condition of affairs may soon be realized. A little forbearance and yielding on both sides will bring it about."

A question of more present, vital and intense interest to all officers (and especially the junior staff officers) in the Navy, is the question of pay. Congress, during the session just passed, increased its own pay fifty per cent. A moderate increase of twenty per cent. was asked for officers of the Army and Navy, for the same reasons, and it was refused. In fact, the pay of certain officers of the Navy (assistant and passed assistant surgeons) was cut down

six and one-fourth and ten per cent., respectively, by the officials of the government in Washington. This pay which was taken away was given to them, in express terms, by an act of Congress (March 3, 1899). Their right to it had been twice affirmed by the Court of Claims, and they had received it for seven years, when in steps another official of the law and says that they are not entitled to it, and forces them to retain lawyers, go to court, fight for and pay to get back that to which they are legally entitled. It is such things and such treatment as this that worry the younger staff officers more and make them more dissatisfied with the Service than the question as to whether they shall sign a line title after their names or not.

ONE INTERESTED.

TWO PLEASANT INCIDENTS.

New York, May 21, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Though I have no direct personal interest in either the Army or the Navy, yet I have a large general interest in them both, and therefore read your paper regularly. In its columns I have seen at various times letters and articles about unpleasant things which occur to the enlisted men, and they do not make very pleasant reading nor do they reflect any too much credit on civilians of either sex, who find it impossible to drink at the same bar with, or sit in a street car by, a dark blue uniform unless it is relieved by a gay shoulder strap.

Why do you not publish once in a while some of the little pleasant things which do occur, particularly here in New York, where soldiers and sailors are very frequent, and usually very interesting to those who see them? A couple of these little incidents, perhaps both too slight for publication, came to my notice the other day, since the fleet from Jamestown has been in the Hudson. Here they are:

I was walking in Central Park one sunny afternoon. On a bench watching the driving sat two marines, both young, both big and powerful, both trim, clean and attractive to the eye. On the end of the same bench sat a little chap about five or six years old, also trim and trig in a white linen suit and a big white sailor hat which hung disregarded down his back, for his whole soul, his eyes and ears and mouth and every thought of him, was riveted on the biggest of the marines next him, who with a broad smile was telling the kiddie stories of the kind, I presume, that most kiddies love best to hear. The little chap's hands were clasped tight around his knees, and his face shone and his whole small person wriggled with delight. I looked at them with envy and smiled, and felt only pleasure when the marines smiled too and nodded. They were all three very good to look at.

The other incident occurred at a Broadway theater the same evening. The orchestra between the acts was playing the usual medley of national airs. They finished with the "Star Spangled Banner," of course, and as usual no one paid any attention to it, until a young sailor in his sailor clothes, who was sitting well down in the orchestra, rose quietly to his feet, and in a clear, fairly good voice, began to sing. The rest of the audience gasped for a moment, and then with as much dignity as went well with haste we all scrambled to our feet, some few feeble voices joining the sailor in the singing. After the music stopped, everyone clapped frantically, but I must admit that all of my applause was for the boy in blue who had shown us in so quiet a way, that we were indeed forgetting very badly. I was much ashamed and I think many others were too.

"OF THE FEMININE GENDER."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, acting as Comptroller, has reopened the case of Paymr. Cecil S. Baker, U.S.N., and reversed the decision of May 8, 1906, in regard to a disallowance of \$486 for commutation of quarters from Aug. 4, 1904, to Dec. 7, 1905, while he was acting as pay officer at Culebra. The disallowance was made in accordance with the decision in the McDonnell case, Nov. 13, 1905, and on the ground that he was on duty with troops. Under the Act of March 2, 1907, the accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized to allow in the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers "all payments made since Nov. 13, 1905, and prior to July 1, 1907, for commutation of quarters for officers on shore serving with troops and not provided with quarters." Although the language is doubtful, it is presumed that the purpose of Congress was to modify the rule as affected by the decision in the McDonnell case. Reference to debates in the House shows that Chairman Foss, of the Naval Committee, explained in answer to questions that the amendment of the law was prepared in the Navy Department and was intended to apply to accounts affected by the decision of the Comptroller. Mr. Foss stated that the amendment would apply to all accounts prior to the date named. The decision, however, takes the ground that the language of the act applies to accounts settled within the two dates named in the act.

In deciding the appeal by Edwin Murphy from a disallowance for commutation of quarters from Jan. 10 to Sept. 20, 1906, while on shore duty at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Assistant Comptroller Mitchell uses the following language in construing the Act of March 2, 1907: "The said act looks not merely to the past, but also to the future. It therefore appears that this act was not intended as a mere relief measure for paymasters, but was intended to give the officers serving under such circumstances the allowance of commutation of quarters to which, by decision of this office, dated Nov. 13, 1905, it was held they were not entitled under the law in effect at that time. The question therefore arises whether under said act the accounting officers can pay directly to the officers concerned commutation of quarters which, by the terms of the act, they are authorized and directed to allow in the settlement of paymasters' accounts. This is remedial legislation and should receive a liberal construction. To hold that the accounting officers had not this authority would defeat in part the plain purpose of the act as many of the paymasters' accounts covering the period embraced by the act were settled before the passage of the act, and payments made for commutation of quarters to officers on shore duty with troops and not provided with public quarters were disallowed, and the amounts checked against the accounts of the officers concerned. Furthermore, such a holding would be an unjust discrimination against said officers. Such an intention cannot be imputed to Congress. The only way under the laws and rules of accounting such officers can obtain the allowance provided by the above-quoted act is by the presentation of their claims to and the allowance thereof by the proper accounting officers. I am of the opinion that the

authority to do directly must necessarily be implied from the terms authorizing the same thing to be done indirectly, and that therefore the accounting officers are authorized to adjust and allow under the above-quoted act the claims of officers for commutation of quarters which have been paid to them and afterwards checked against their accounts."

Secretary Garfield being desirous of securing the services of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, in the management of the Yellowstone Park, the question arose whether under existing law he could be allowed compensation for quarters and subsistence. In passing on the question Assistant Comptroller Mitchell reviews all statutes having application, and holds that the Secretary of the Interior may employ General Young on such terms as may be agreed upon. He says: "The practical construction placed on these acts was that notwithstanding the appropriation made by the Act of March 3, 1883, and other acts prior to the Act of Aug. 4, 1886, the revenues from leases, etc., under Section 2475 of the Revised Statutes, remained available for use by the Secretary of the Interior, and that after the passage of the Act of Aug. 4, 1886, no superintendent was provided for and none was appointed, but an Army officer has since been detailed as Acting Superintendent. It does not appear, therefore, that the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park is now an officer with a compensation fixed by law, within the meaning of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 205). That statute does not therefore prohibit a retired officer of the Army from being employed as Acting Superintendent or Superintendent by the Secretary of the Interior, whether his retired pay is more or less than \$2,500 per annum. Section 1765 of the Revised Statutes does not prohibit an officer of the Army on the retired list from being paid for services rendered to the Government under civil employment. (Geddes vs. United States, 28 Ct. Cls., 428,446.) It follows therefore that you would be authorized to employ General Young as superintendent on such terms as may be agreed upon."

R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller, has decided that the substitution of "Mountain" coal for 70,000 tons of "Wallsend," contracted for by the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the Army in the Philippines, may be allowed, a strike in the "Wallsend" mines having prevented the contractor from furnishing that coal. Any difference in price between the two grades is to be at the cost of the contractor.

The appeal of Superintendent Landis, of the Philadelphia Mint, from the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department in covering back into the Treasury \$685 charged by the Mint for 2,000 "Good Conduct Medals," has been reversed by Assistant Comptroller Mitchell, and it is held that proceeds for making such medals shall be used to reimburse the Mint appropriations.

In the case of a soldier who was engaged on special duty as teacher at Cottabato, P.I., from July 28, 1900, to April 16, 1901, and claimed \$70 a month for such service, it is held that he is not entitled to such compensation, as he was receiving twenty per cent. increase of pay for foreign service. The Act of May 26, 1900, in regard to extra foreign service pay, specifically precludes extra or special duty pay.

Where a coal passer in the Navy was convicted of a fraudulent enlistment and served during a period when he should have been serving a term of imprisonment, it is held by Acting Comptroller Mitchell that a paymaster cannot under the law recover pay actually received by an enlisted man.

PURE WATER FOR TROOPS.

The use of ozone as a sterilization agent for drinking water is now well known, says the New York Sun. At first this method was used only in experimental work in scientific bacteriological institutions, but of late years it has been applied to the sterilization of drinking water for towns of considerable size; finally, it has been used on portable military plants to supply troops in the field.

The Russians used such plants in Manchuria during the recent war with Japan, and one was also established at Vladivostok.

The ozone is formed in the usual simple way by passing sparks (by means of an interrupted electric current) through air, and the resulting ozonized air is then forced through the water to be sterilized. Either the constant or the alternating current may be used, the construction varying accordingly.

The military portable plants for use in the field consist of two wagons, one for the engine and dynamo, the other for the sterilization proper. The former has a benzine motor, a direct connected alternating current machine with direct current dynamo for the primary current of the transformer; a water pump, to pump the water into the sterilizing apparatus; a blower which delivers the air (previously dried by calcium chloride) to the sterilizing apparatus; and finally reserve tubes and other reserve material. The other wagon has two Siemens ozone boxes (one as a reserve), with eight ozone tube elements, a transformer, three rapid filters for filtering the water before it enters the tower or cylinder, and the sterilization cylinder.

Each portable plant furnishes two or three cubic yards of water an hour and requires a motor of about two horsepower to run it. An excess of ozone is usually obtained; indeed, not more than one-half of the ozone is actually utilized. The process is cheap and effective.

The importance of this subject to an army in the field is evident, and the campaigns of the future will probably see many of these ozone plants in use. They are already being installed in fortifications and other garrisons of a permanent nature, and typhoid will probably be under as full control in the armies of the future as yellow fever now is in the West Indies.

MILITARY MAP OF CUBA.

Speaking of the military map of Cuba, prepared by the U.S. Army of Cuban Pacification, the New York Sun says editorially:

"The Spaniards did not possess a good military map of Cuba after 300 years of occupation. Their unfamiliarity with trails and contours obliged them to depend upon local guides in times of rebellion, and the patriots in the mangia had little trouble in eluding pursuit by a Spanish column after firing on it at long range. Not knowing the country, the Government troops usually fought on the main roads, such as they were, and when they ventured into obscure trails they were often surprised by the lurking rebels. There was one Cuban fastness on the Cauto River near San Luis, in the province of Santiago, which the Spaniards had never succeeded in penetrating. There a large colony of the patriots lived in security, protected by a ragged outpost.

"It has always been the boast of the irreconcilables in Cuba that if they took to the bush they would be able

to defy an American army. They argued that if 200,000 Spanish soldiers failed to subdue a few thousand ill-armed Cubans in the last rebellion the Americans would soon tire of chasing insurgents through the forests and confess themselves beaten. But the Army of Occupation has done in six months what the Spaniards failed to accomplish or undertake in three centuries; that is to say, the Americans have mapped the country thoroughly—every hill, ravine, swamp, thicket, watercourse and trail.

"Cuba has now no topographical secrets for the General Staff; it knows the island better than all the practices, or guides, in existence, and there is no maze which an American officer with a map in his pocket could not thread, no camp which he could not find. Unlike the Spaniards, American troops, regularly paid, well equipped and thoroughly disciplined, would have heart in the business of pursuit and attack if called upon to quell a revolt against the Government at Havana.

"The American map prepared by the Army of Occupation as a part of the day's work is a better guaranty of peace and order than a re-enforcement of many thousands of men would be. It was conceived in a spirit of statesmanship."

WHERE IS AN OFFICER'S HOME?

The interesting question as to what may be an officer's home for the purposes of construing travel allowances arises in the case of Major C. B. Vogdes, retired. Major Vogdes was retired while on duty at Fort Meade, S.D. He designated Hackensack, N.J., as his home, and went there and visited his mother several weeks until some time in May, 1904, when he went to Chicago, where his family joined him. On June 2, following, he was detailed for recruiting duty at Santa Fé, N.M., to which place he was furnished transportation. In July Paymr. G. F. Downey paid him mileage from Hackensack to Santa Fé, 2,197 miles at seven cents a mile, from which was deducted three cents a mile for 1,327 on account of transportation from Chicago to Santa Fé. In December, 1904, he was ordered to Fargo, N.D., where he remained until relieved in July, 1906, and ordered to proceed to his home. In a request to the Chief Quartermaster Major Vogdes stated that he had selected San Diego, Cal., as his home, and transportation was furnished him to that point. He has since lived there.

"In view of the fact," says the Comptroller, "that Major Vogdes had been on recruiting duty for a period of two years, and that the only concern as to his home that the War Department had was such as it would have in the case of any retired officer when relieved from active duty. I am of the opinion that the word 'home,' as used in said order, should be construed in the same way that it is construed in cases of original retirement.

"In such orders the word 'home' merely means a place, not necessarily the place where his family is at the time the orders are issued, or the last place he may have previously designated as his home; it would probably mean the residence of his family when he has a family with an established permanent residence. It has always been held to mean the place which the retired officer selects to return to for social life from his Army life, and where he expects to dwell while in civil life and to which he has the intention of going when relieved of duty or retired, and to which he does actually go.

"In this sense it would be presumed to continue at the place selected by the officer when retired. This is not, however, a conclusive presumption, and when the facts show that he has abandoned it or that he was returned to active duty within such a short time that it could not be presumed that he had made any extensive change from his status when retired, and that he has his family with him while on recruiting duty, any presumption that his home continues at such place arising from such selection is rebutted.

"The facts show that Major Vogdes selected San Diego, Cal., as such place, and that he actually proceeded there on transportation furnished by the Quartermaster's Department under said orders, as is provided in the Act of June 12, 1906, and established a home at that place. He is therefore entitled to mileage for the distance traveled."

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.-A. WAR.

The annual meeting of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held in the city of Hartford, Conn., on May 18, 1907, the delegates and guests being first entertained at luncheon in the Allyn House as the guests of the Connecticut Commandery, after which the delegates assembled in the State Capitol, Senate Chamber, in Hartford, Conn., the Commander-in-Chief, Major William B. Dwight, of the Connecticut Commandery, presiding.

After the reports of the officers were read and filed, and the regular business of the commandery concluded, an election of officers for the ensuing year was had, which resulted as follows: Commander-in-chief, Capt. Taylor E. Brown, of the Illinois Commandery; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Major Felix Rosenberg, of the Ohio Commandery; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Capt. John S. Muckle, of the Pennsylvania Commandery; recorder, in-chief, Major Frank Keck, of the New York Commandery; registrar-in-chief, Major Samuel T. Armstrong, of the New York Commandery; deputy registrar-in-chief, Ensign William B. Edgar, of the Massachusetts Commandery; treasurer-in-chief, Capt. John T. Hilton, of the New York Commandery; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. H. R. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Commandery; national council, Lieut. James R. Parker, of the Massachusetts Commandery; Gen. C. Bowman Dougherty, of the Pennsylvania Commandery; Major Edgar B. Tolman, of the Illinois Commandery; Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, of the Connecticut Commandery; Major George F. Shields, of the California Commandery.

From five to seven in the evening a reception was tendered the delegates and visiting companions by Major Dwight and Mrs. Dwight at their residence, No. 339 Prospect avenue, Hartford, Conn., and in the evening at eight o'clock a banquet was tendered the delegates and companions by the Connecticut Commandery, at the Hartford Club, at which Major Dwight acted as toastmaster. Addresses were made by Major William B. Dwight, the Rev. H. R. Hoyt, Brig. Gen. C. Bowman Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, Adj. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, Adj. Gen. James R. Parker, of Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. Edward Schulze, of Connecticut, Major Frank Keck, of New York, Major George F. Shields, of New York, Capt. John M. Thompson, of New York, Capt. Robertson Palmer, of Illinois, and Capt. Taylor E. Brown, the newly-elected commander-in-chief, and others. The following day a clam bake and shore dinner was indulged in at Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.,

the National Commandery and visiting companions being the guests of the Connecticut Commandery, after which the delegates and visiting companions took the train from New Haven for their respective homes.

Secretary Metcalf and Rear Admiral Evans have set in motion a vigorous investigation of the scandalous theft of various articles of value belonging to the Duke d'Abruzzi during the reception on his flagship, the Varese, at Hampton Roads. The Secretary feels outraged that such an occurrence should mar the visit of a royal guest, and he will leave no means unemployed to find out who did the pilfering and restore what was taken. The Navy Department is somewhat relieved of responsibility in the affair by reason of the fact that the invitations to the reception were given by the Duke and his aides. The explanation of the affair commonly accepted is that the overweening American fondness for souvenirs of royalty tempted the Duke's guests over the line that demarks excusable presumption and petty larceny. Things were taken that had more than toylike value. Among them were gifts from the King to his cousin, the Duke, such as a beautiful gold cigarette box surmounted with the coat of arms of the King, a fine toilet set, also the gift of the King, clothes brushes, match boxes, vases, combs and numerous buttons from various uniforms. Not only the Duke's property, but that of practically every officer on the ship, was taken. It was several days before the manifold losses became gradually known. Many articles belonging to the ship were taken, including parts of gun sights, spoons, bric-a-brac, screws from searchlights and similar detachable mementos. It was clear to American officers who were consulted that the thefts were committed by both men and women. Our own battleships have been prey to like vandalism on the occasion of receptions connected with public functions. When as many as five thousand persons visit a ship in a single day it is a common occurrence for the souvenir fiend to carry off a good deal that is valuable, and detection is almost an impossibility. Admiral Evans, commenting on the matter, says that souvenir thieves will carry off anything but a cellar full of water, and he has known ships under his command to be simply stripped of everything that could be detached and put in a pocket or under a coat skirt. The Admiral pleads that it is a mania only with Americans, and says he has never had any trouble of the kind in foreign ports. There were about six hundred visitors to the Varese, but it will be very difficult to tell just who went on board or to trace any of the things taken. There is an academic hope among Navy officers that a sense of shame will overtake those who did the worst thefts and the articles belonging to the Duke may be returned.

Judge Advocate General George B. Davis, U.S.A., has had under consideration the question whether the War Department or the police authorities of Maryland should maintain order on the Conduit road, which has been under discussion of late in Washington, in consequence of the arrest by the marshal of Glen Echo of several diplomats who speeded their automobiles beyond the limit set by law. The marshal in his zeal halted the Italian Ambassador and his guest, the Duke d'Abruzzi, but let them pass when he learned the identity of the party. The fact that the Conduit road was constructed over the conduit that brings a supply of water to the capital, that the United States owns the road in fee, and that the Legislature of Maryland by express enactment gave the general government full right to acquire land for the purpose, gave rise to the belief that the United States authorities should police the road. During the Civil War, as a military measure, the conduit was patrolled by Federal Cavalry to protect it from a raid by Confederate guerrillas, who several times threatened to dash in and destroy and deprive Washington of water. When a few weeks ago parties were arrested for speeding their automobiles too fast over the road, the matter was laid before General Davis, who said the question all turned on whether there was an absolute cession by Maryland of the ground occupied by the conduit. "The act in question," said General Davis, "authorizes the United States 'to exercise concurrently with the State such jurisdiction over the premises as may be necessary for the said purpose,' that is, the cession is limited to such jurisdiction only as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and protection of the aqueduct; and this is not exclusive, but is to be exercised 'concurrently with the State of Maryland.' In other words, Congress may legislate for the protection of the aqueduct, but the State retains full political jurisdiction over the premises for the maintenance of order and the punishment of felonies and misdemeanors committed thereon. I am, therefore, of opinion that the local State, county or municipal officials have authority to make arrests for felonies and misdemeanors and to preserve order on the lands pertaining to the Washington aqueduct, subject to the usual limitations and subject to the further limitation that they may not interfere with the maintenance of the aqueduct as an instrumentality of the Government."

The experience of General Wood in his effort to get permission to bring home from the Philippines his favorite horse indicates what many officers fail to think of when they take fine horses to the Islands. Secretary Wilson has decided that General Wood must not bring his horse back to this country. The reason for this seemingly severe order is that there is great danger that there might be introduced into the United States the dreaded disease of surra, to stamp out which in the Northwestern States the Government has spent many thousands of dollars. It looks amusing to see a farmer official like the Secretary of Agriculture issue a cast iron order denying a major general in the Army the privilege of bringing home a valuable animal, and practically compelling him to undergo a considerable financial loss thereby. Secretary Wilson, however, states that no exceptions can possibly be allowed, as the disease mentioned is a most dangerous contagious one, and if it should once get foothold on the Pacific coast it would cause untold loss. When it was proposed in General Wood's behalf that expert veterinarians should superintend the embarkation of the animal and give a clean bill of health on its departure from Manila, Secretary Wilson still insisted on his objection on the ground that flies in a tropical country could easily infect an animal after it was taken on board ship, and in fact that there was no safe way to avoid danger of bringing the disease to this country but by leaving all animals behind. The incident will serve to warn Army officers against taking valuable and high-priced mounts to the Philippines. The Dix on her last trip carried over sixty-seven horses and upward of

forty polo ponies belonging to officers, and the order of the Secretary of Agriculture will stand against bringing any of them back to the United States. The 8th Cavalry on returning to the United States did not bring home its horses. They were distributed between the 3d, 4th and 7th Regiments of Cavalry.

The members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S.M.A. will assemble at West Point on May 27. Recitations will continue to include May 28. On Wednesday, May 29, recitations will be discontinued and the annual examination of cadets will begin and continue on May 31 and June 1. The remaining program is as follows: Monday, May 27, review for the Board of Visitors; Tuesday, May 28, inspection, school of troop, etc., on the cavalry plain, 1st Class, 4 p.m.; machine guns, mountain guns and pack train, on target range, 5 p.m. Wednesday, May 29, review and drill of field battery, on cavalry plain, 4 p.m.; position finding service, Coast Artillery, 5 p.m.; target practice, Field Artillery, 5:30 p.m. Thursday, outdoor meet, 9 a.m.; baseball game, cadets vs. 7th Regiment, N. Y.N.G., 3 p.m. Friday, May 31, school of the trooper, in riding hall, 1st Class, 10:30 a.m.; tent pitching and extended order drill, on grass plain, 4 p.m.; night attack and defense of a position, 8 p.m. Saturday, June 1, military gymnastics, in gymnasium, 4th Class, 9:30 a.m.; polo game, 10 a.m.; school of the battalion, on grass plain, 2 p.m. Monday, June 3, outdoor military calisthenics, on grass plain, 9:45 a.m.; exercises in practical field engineering, 10:30 p.m. Thursday, June 13, graduation parade, 6 p.m. Beginning May 27, dress parade will take place daily at 6 p.m.; guard-mounting immediately after parade; supper immediately after guard-mounting. The battalion of cadets will leave West Point June 4 for the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition on the U.S. transport Sumner, and returning will arrive at West Point June 12. The graduating exercises of the 1st Class will take place Friday, June 14, at 10:30 a.m. The summer encampment will be established on June 15. The encampment will be called "Camp Peter S. Michie," in honor of the memory of Col. Peter Smith Michie, who died on Feb. 16, 1901.

The presence of Mrs. Archibald S. White, wife of the president of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, and Mrs. Charles E. Thorn, wife of a prominent lawyer, both of New York city, at the grand ball given in honor of the foreign officers at Fort Monroe two weeks ago, has led to a sharp clash between the Army and Navy Services. The account of the affair given by Navy officers is that the ladies were visiting at Fort Monroe and were invited to various entertainments there. An Army lieutenant while calling on them remarked that he would "be glad to see them at the ball to-morrow night." Not being advised that invitations were necessary, the ladies went to the ball. The affair was one of the most brilliant of the week. Rear Admiral Sir George Neville, with all his officers, and many others of foreign ships, were present. The ladies were met by A.A. Surg. Leopold H. Schwerin, of the Navy Medical Corps, and Lieut. J. M. Reeves, who, having known them for several years, were glad to escort them in. An Army officer's wife seeing them, called the attention of Lieut. Col. G. F. E. Harrison, of the Coast Artillery, to the fact. The latter, on finding that they had not been formally invited, told Dr. Schwerin and Lieutenant Reeves that the ladies and themselves should withdraw, as the officers had "violated the regulations of the Service by bringing improper persons to a Navy social function." The conversation that ensued is described as heated. Admiral Evans ordered a court of inquiry, which has forwarded to the Navy Department its findings, exonerating Surgeon Schwerin and Lieutenant Reeves. The verdict has been officially transmitted to Secretary Taft, and it is expected that charges of conduct unbecoming an officer will be made against Colonel Harrison and Lieutenant Pendleton.

As stated by Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th U.S. Inf., in a note which appeared in these columns last week, the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, of which he is National Secretary and Treasurer, has decided to erect a monument at El Caney in honor of Gen. Vara de Rey, of the Spanish army, who was killed in front of the lines of the 22d U.S. Infantry on July 1, 1898, after an all day's fight in which his splendid valor won the admiration of his American adversaries. We heartily commend this movement to honor the memory of a gallant officer and gentleman, and have no doubt that it will be generously supported. While the project has been instituted by the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, contributions will be gladly received from all persons in the Army and out who are in sympathy with its purposes. Many Army officers now stationed in Cuba are deeply interested in the undertaking and are confident that enough money will be forthcoming to erect at El Caney a monument which shall serve both as a fitting memorial in honor of the valorous Spaniard and as a splendid landmark on that historic field. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th U.S. Inf., who is aiding the movement, has written a letter to Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., inviting his co-operation, in which he speaks of Gen. Vara de Rey "making so gallant a defense against such odds toward the close of the battle, and who then lost his life in a vain effort to extricate the remnant of his command."

General Murray, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, of the Navy, have completed an inspection of the seacoast fortifications from Savannah northward as far as Fort Monroe, their object being to report on the definition of the defensive area of each fortification which is to be placed under the control of the joint board. The purpose is to avoid conflict of authority and jurisdiction in case of war, for instance, such as occurred during operations before Santiago in the war with Spain. Responsibility for sea coast defense as between the Army and the Navy will be worked out in detail at every point along the Atlantic seaboard. The Navy officers detailed as lighthouse officials are co-operating in the work. General Murray and Lieutenant Commander Logan will continue their work at Fort Monroe and up the Potomac and the Chesapeake, covering the program of defense for Washington and Baltimore. When the board completes its work and all the areas of defense are defined, it will be the plan in time of war to warn all foreign governments of the fact that these determinations have been made and to lay down the rule that no vessel belonging to a foreign government may enter such areas without a convoy furnished by this government. All this

information will be duly set forth in a proclamation by the President at the proper time.

The Gun Foundry band at the Washington Navy Yard is meeting the opposition from the American Federation of Musicians, which has for many years harassed the Marine Band. The Washington delegates to the annual convention of the federation at Cleveland opened a bitter fight on the new foundry band and went so far as to demand the expulsion from the Federation of Labor of Local No. 174 of the International Association of Machinists, unless that organization should compel its members who are in the band to join the Federation of Musicians. The machinists organized the band with the approval of the commandant of the Washington yard, and are standing sponsor for it. The outside bands resent competition from the foundry band, which is a popular one and making steady headway in local favor. The Gun Foundry band gives regular Wednesday evening concerts in the Washington Navy Yard, which are largely attended. The convention at Cleveland refused to act on the resolution presented to compel the non-union members of the foundry band to join the federation. The convention also decided not to take up the controversy over union bands playing at any function where Army bands also play.

All the returns of the recent target practice in the Pacific Squadron have been received at the Navy Department with the exception of those of one ship. It will be the practice of the Department to make public all the scores made by the various crews as soon as they are completed. This is the practice in the British navy, and there is a strong sentiment in support of the same thing in our Navy. It is urged that such a policy will inspire other countries with a wholesome respect for the accuracy of the men behind the guns, and that no good purpose could be served by holding back such information. It is expected that the reports of recent target work in the Pacific Squadron will produce some surprises, and it is claimed that the vessels of the fleet have won every trophy for every class. A statement sent out from San Francisco to the effect that the Preble had beaten the world's record in striking moving targets with eight-inch guns would seem to indicate that some powerful guessing was being done by someone. The Preble is a torpedoboat, and has no eight-inch guns.

Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., chairman of the Naval Board in charge of the naval program being carried out at the Jamestown Exposition, announced on May 22 the dates and movements of the foreign and domestic vessels participating in the future naval display at the Jamestown Exposition. The third division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, consisting of the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky and Kearsarge, were ordered to sail May 23 for the Southern drill grounds. The division will spend ten days in tactical drill, returning to Hampton Roads May 24 or 25. After the celebration of Georgia day, June 10, and that of Virginia day, June 12, the third division will be relieved by another division, probably the second, consisting of the battleships Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Georgia. The third division of the Second Squadron, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis commanding, will not return to Hampton Roads until late in July.

The midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy who composed the rifle team which has, on three successive Saturdays, met and defeated three crack National Guard rifle teams, are to be congratulated upon their victory. Their last victory on May 18, when they defeated the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., rifle team, is especially noteworthy. The latter team is perhaps the strongest regimental team in the National Guard of the United States, and has been prominent in winning victories for some years. The middies, although defeated previously by the 71st team, were by no means discouraged, but kept pegging away, and by dint of intelligent practice and organization were finally enabled to roll up the bull's-eyes better than the best of the competing teams. We give the scores of the last match in detail elsewhere in this issue.

The new insignia for the cap and collar in the reorganized Field Artillery will show very little change from those hitherto worn. Essentially the same insignia will be worn on cap and collar. In the case of the Field Artillery the insignia consists of two crossed cannon, with the number of the regiment in the angle above the cannon and the letter of the battery below. In the case of the Coast Artillery the insignia consists of the crossed cannon with the number of the company in the angle below the cannon. The new insignia are of the same size and form, and will be of the same material heretofore used. In fact they will be made in the same dies with the changes mentioned.

The Quartermaster General has awarded a contract to the General Fireproofing Company, of Youngstown, O., for 8,000 steel wall lockers for various Army posts throughout the country. The design is similar to that of the lockers adopted two years ago, except that the doors have been reinforced and made more rigid. The contract at that time embraced 7,000 lockers. The price at which these lockers are bought is \$11.80 each, the total amount involved is the contract being \$94,400.

There is an expectation in the Navy Department that Comdr. Charles J. Badger, now Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, vice Capt. W. A. Potter, will be made Superintendent of the Naval Academy when Rear Admiral Sands retires on July 12. Commander Badger will soon be advanced to the grade of captain. He is a Marylander and entered the Service in June, 1869. His latest sea duty was in command of the Chicago, on the Pacific Station.

President Roosevelt has signed an unconditional pardon for Private Lennon, nephew of John L. Sullivan, serving a sentence at Fort Jay for desertion. Lennon, under the law, is barred from enlisting again, but the President holds that his Constitutional power to pardon enables him to put Lennon on an equal footing with any man eligible to military service, notwithstanding the statute.

ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

The Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao had a "shad bake" at Marshall Hall, Saturday afternoon, May 18, going on the steamer Macalester, which left at 1:45 p.m. Marshall Hall is a summer resort on the Potomac river, just below Mount Vernon, and the warriors were accompanied as far as Mount Vernon by an excursion party of male and female Baptists on their way to worship at the shrine of the Father of his Country. The warriors and the immersionists had some amicable interchanges, though as a rule they kept apart. General Humphrey, Quartermaster General, presided over the gathering at Marshall Hall as Grand Paramount Carabao, and Major John Biddle Porter, acting J.A. General, was Bombanaro. The feast was satisfying, the company excellent, and the short speeches at the end of the dinner humorous and entertaining. The speakers were ex-Senator Thurston, General Bell, Commander Knapp, U.S.N.; General Elliott, U.S.M.C.; Col. G. S. Anderson, U.S.A.; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U.S.A.; Colonel Church and Messrs. L. A. Coolidge and J. E. Jenks. General Bell paid a high tribute to Secretary Taft. "He is big enough," the speaker said, "to put his pride and prestige in his pocket. He is big enough for any gift that the people may bestow upon him. There is not a flaw in his whole make-up, and he is one of the biggest men our nation has produced. There is nothing small about him. He's a man of great head and heart and a great emergency doesn't rattle him. Ten years of association with him has revealed to me many remarkable things about his personality."

The celebration of the Carabao, an organization made up of officers who distinguished themselves in the Philippines, was made memorable by the presence of some of the highest officials in both the Army and Navy. There were present about 150 members and guests, and the occasion was one of good fellowship. Everybody was in for a royal good time, and not one was disappointed. The military and naval dignitaries present gave plenty of leeway to their real feelings, and acted, one was overheard to say, "just like kids at a picnic." Those who, in time of war, hold in their hands the destinies of millions, relaxed for once in the year and joined in the spirit of hilarity. General Humphrey kept things moving in lively fashion, introducing the speakers with humorous sallies. All of the speeches were informal.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Everything points to a grand success for the garden party to be held at Governors Island, New York city, from 2 to 6 p.m., on Tuesday, May 28, under the auspices of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society. The program consists of escort to the colors, manual of arms, musical drill, bayonet exercises and battle exercises, which include an attack on the fort. A concert will also be given by the band of the 12th Infantry, and attractive booths for the sale of refreshments will be in evidence. Gen. and Mrs. Grant will hold a reception for the society and all visitors at their home on Governors Island.

There will be dancing, and in case of inclement weather, the booths will be transferred to the officers' club house, which will be thrown open to visitors. Boats will leave for Governors Island from South Ferry every fifteen minutes. Tickets of admission to the garden party are \$1, and may be obtained from Mrs. Henry Bischoff, 180 West 59th street; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East 37th street; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, and on the day of the party at the Governors Island landing at South Ferry.

The ice cream tent will be presided over by Mrs. L. C. Allen, who will be assisted by Mrs. C. Richards, Mrs. G. H. Davis, Mrs. W. H. Jordan, Mrs. A. W. Foreman, Mrs. I. M. Madison and Miss Harbeson. Mrs. Greer will also preside at an ice cream tent, and will be assisted by Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Ingram, Miss Birnie, Miss Newcomb, Miss Francis Newcomb, Miss Greble and Miss Whipple, the Misses Harmon, Miss Greer and Miss Elsie Greer.

The flower booth will be in charge of Mrs. W. J. Pardee and Miss Donnellan, assisted by the children of the garrison. Mrs. Stephen C. Mills will preside at a tea tent, assisted by Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Greble, Mrs. Cronkhite, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Shirley and the Misses Burbank, Curtis, Edgerton, Howard, Greble and Gale. Mrs. Heistand will preside at the Chinese tea tent, assisted by Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Dorsey and the Misses Fullman, Sadler, Miller, Shearer, Cronkhite, Curtis, Spencer, and Mlle. de Villeneuve.

Among the prominent persons interested in the society are President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Taft, Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Hon. John D. Cramm, Gen. C. F. Roe, Hon. Elihu Root, Mrs. J. B. Burbank, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Gen. and Mrs. George W. Wingate, and many others.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The first large church wedding of the season at Salt Lake City, Utah, and one of the most beautiful ever witnessed in the town, was that of Miss Delia Janet Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richards, to Lieut. Samuel Minter Parker, 29th Inf., which took place May 15, in St. Mark's Cathedral. Dean Benjamin Brewster read the impressive marriage service, which was witnessed by several hundred of the friends of the two young people. Following the nuptials a wedding supper was served at the Richards home, to which only the members of the bridal party and relatives were bidden. Previous to the ceremony the organist played a beautiful musical program. The ushers were Lieuts. C. W. Mason, Donald A. Robinson, George C. Keleher and J. E. Fickel. These were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Merce Berkley, immediately preceding the bride and her father. The best man was Dr. Will L. Keller. As the solemn service ended, and the two young people arose from the receiving the Dean's blessing, the joyous strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march sounded forth mingling with the pealing of the wedding bells. From the church the bridal party went directly to the home of the bride, where the wedding supper was to be served. Here all the decorations were in Infantry blue and white, excepting only the great branches of hawthorne bloom in the drawing room, where punch was served. The tables were decorated with bride's roses and forget-me-nots, while tall crystal candle-sticks held white shaded candles with festoons of the tiny blue flowers. Great bows of tulle, matching in color the forget-me-nots, were used at the

corners of the large table and added color to the white. On a table at one side was an old-fashioned wedding cake with its many tiers of sweetness surmounted by a cluster of wedding bells, while a bride's cake with all its mysterious fortune-telling contents was cut for the young girl friends of the bride. The bridal gown was an imported one of fine Brussels lace over white chiffon. A long veil of white tulle was caught with a wreath of silver daisies and the bridal bouquet was a heavy shower of daisies and lilies of the valley. Miss Berkley wore a frock of white muslin over Infantry blue, and carried daisies and forget-me-nots in a shower. Mr. and Mrs. Parker left that evening for the West. They go directly to San Francisco, and later from there to Fort Sheridan, where the groom has been ordered for the National Rifle Contest. After that is over they will go on farther east, returning to Salt Lake for a short visit in September. They will not sail with the regiment in August, but will join the 29th in the islands some time later in the autumn. The bride is a graduate of Mount Vernon Seminary and has spent the past year abroad with her parents.

Miss Lisa Delavan Bloodgood, daughter of the late Medical Director Bloodgood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bloodgood, will be married to George Gallagher Hopkins, Jr., at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday evening, June 1, at 8:30 o'clock. The bride will be given away by her mother's cousin, Albro J. Newton, and the ceremony will be followed by a reception at her home, 320 Clermont avenue.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Maxon, U.S.A., 1807 Young street, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the evening of May 15, when their eldest daughter, Edith Elizabeth, and Paul Gerhard Schwartz, were united in wedlock by Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, U.S.A., retired, of Newry, Pennsylvania. The house was profusely decorated with pink and white flowers. The groom, a native of Austria, attended by the Chaplain and his best man, received his bride under a canopy of American colors. The Army friends present were Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, retired; Lieut. Col. William T. Russell and family, and Major James G. Warren, U.S. Engineer Corps, and family. Miss Emily Warren, daughter of Major Warren, was the maid of honor. The bride's oldest brother, Mr. Glenway W. Maxon, was the best man. Among the guests from afar was the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxon, of Wauwatosa, Wis. She is in her eightieth year, and was attended by her youngest son, Mr. William D. Maxon, of Cedar Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Laura M. Cronkhite announces the engagement of her daughter, Caroline Harrington, to Lieut. DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place at the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Missoula, Mont., on June 26.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Barnett, to Asst. Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry. The wedding will take place at St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island, early in September.

Miss Grace Milton Irvine, daughter of Mrs. William Irvine, of Brooklyn, was married in St. John's Episcopal church, New York city, May 22, to Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Anna Francis, Miss Marguerite Zimmermann, Miss Alice Rose and Miss Elizabeth Mackay were the bridesmaids; Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Allan Gray Hoyt, Joseph E. Freeman, Dean Edmunds and William Broughton.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Southerland, the eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mr. Alfred Alvarez Calderon, son of the former Minister from Peru to the United States, will take place in Washington, D.C., in June.

Miss Josephine B. Story, of No. 21 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, daughter of Gen. Joseph G. Story, assistant adjutant general of New York, was married May 22 to Mr. Rodney Thurstby, also of Brooklyn. The ceremony was solemnized in Christ church, Bedford avenue, by the rector, the Rev. William F. Chase. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Helen Thurstby, the wedding was private, only the immediate families being present. The bride wore a gown of white marquisette and duchess lace and a large white hat, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry G. Story, as matron of honor, was her only attendant, wearing a costume of pale gray with hat to match and carrying American beauty roses. Mr. James Thurstby, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and there were no ushers. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Thurstby will make their home in Brooklyn.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks, of Washington, have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to 2d Lieut. A. H. Wilson, of the 6th Cavalry, June 5, at 8 p.m. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson will be at home at Fort Meade, S.D., June 20.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Walter Manville Lindsay, U.S.V., formerly of the 43d United States Volunteers and the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, and organizer of the Service school for militia officers, died at his home, 1379 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, April 1, 1907. His death was due to heart trouble, developed while campaigning in the Philippines. Captain Lindsay was born in New York city Sept. 21, 1867. He came of old New England stock, and leaving the public schools of New York attended the Derby (Vt.) Academy. In 1895 he was graduated from the Boston University law school with the degree of LL.B. He then entered the general practice of law in Boston, in which he continued until his illness, with the exception of the time he devoted to his military service. His service in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia began June 12, 1899, when he was appointed paymaster of the 6th Regiment. He resigned from his position Nov. 14 of the same year, having entered the 43d U.S. Volunteers as a private. He served in that regiment as a private, corporal and sergeant major, and within ten months was commissioned a second lieutenant while in the field in the Philippines. He was mustered out of the United States Service June 30, 1901, after having declined a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was repeatedly commended in reports and general orders for conspicuous gallantry. During his service in the Philippines he had the distinction of being under fire thirteen times. When the military authorities of Massachusetts determined in 1904 to establish a "Service school" for officers, similar to that of the Regular Army, it was inaugurated on lines laid down by Captain Lindsay, who had taken the Regular Army course at Fort Leavenworth. He was made secretary and chief executive officer of the school. Captain Lindsay was a member of several fraternal and military

organizations. He is survived by a widow and a mother, two brothers and a sister, who live at Newport, Vt.

Hon. John I. Platt, senior editor of the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, died of pneumonia after a two days' illness at his home in Poughkeepsie on May 6. He was of Colonial stock, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather on the paternal side having lived and died near Poughkeepsie. His father, Isaac Platt, founded the Eagle and was its editor for forty-four years, his son succeeding him thirty-five years ago. He married in 1861 Susan Frances Sherwood, daughter of Benjamin Cleney and Abbie Ann Strong Sherwood, and had three sons and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. G. A. Hadsell, 19th Inf. Mr. Platt's wife died suddenly last November and grief for her loss was thought to have undermined his health. The Evening Enterprise, of his own city, says of him: In politics, religion, society and all public enterprises Mr. Platt was a central figure, and he may be said to have led a life of unusual activity with more than ordinary success. The Albany Argus says of him: "The death of the veteran editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, the Hon. John I. Platt, is an event of more than local importance, and will be widely regretted. Mr. Platt was a whole-souled and square man, of unusual ability. He was a manly opponent, and a true and loyal friend; aggressive and earnest in advocacy of what he believed in, he was courteous to those who held other views, and his death is a great loss not only to his community, but to his profession." Prominent men from all parts of the State were present to mourn at his funeral and a memorial service in his honor was held on Sunday evening, May 19, in the First Presbyterian church of Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Roe, daughter of William and Maria Hazard Roe, and widow of the Hon. William C. Hasbrouck and mother of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired, died in her ninety-eighth year at Newburgh, N.Y., May 17.

Ruth Drury Reeves, aged nine years, the only daughter of Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, U.S.N., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., May 14.

Col. Nelson W. Green, veteran of the Civil War, 1861-1865, died at his home, Arlington, Mass., May 9, 1907, aged 88 years. He was born at Pike, Wyoming county, New York state, July 30, 1819, and entered the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1839. He was in the 2d Class in 1842 with Gen. U. S. Grant, Quincy, Franklyn, Dent, and Longstreet. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the 76th N.Y. Volunteer Regiment, Oct. 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the battles of Northern Virginia and twenty-five engagements.

Capt. John Daniel Davis, sr., the oldest employee of the Washington Navy Yard, died at his home in that city May 17, at the age of 81 years. He was born in Virginia and followed the sea for thirty years. During the Civil War he served in a District of Columbia regiment and since its close had been employed at the navy yard.

Mr. Henry H. Brainard, a veteran of the Civil War, who died in Cedar Bluffs, Neb., May 21, was the eldest brother of Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general, U.S.A.

Mr. Jacob Brown Veazie, son of the late Judge James H. and Mary J. Veazie, of Natchez, Miss., died at Elkton, Va., May 20, 1907. Mr. Veazie was a nephew of the late Lieut. Robert Percy Smith, U.S.A., and a great-nephew of the late Major Jacob Brown, U.S.A.

Charles John Steedman, who died recently in Paris, was laid to rest on May 20 in Providence, R.I., where he made his home for several years after his marriage, in 1892, to Miss Mary Batch Lippitt, daughter of the late Governor Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Mr. Steedman was the son of the late Rear Admiral Charles Steedman, U.S.N., and a brother of Major Richard R. Steedman, 6th Inf., now post-commandant at Fort Lincoln, N. D. Through these associations he acquired and maintained through life an intense interest in the Army and Navy and had a large acquaintance among the members of both Services. His early life was passed on the cattle ranches of Wyoming, and his book, "Bucking the Sage Brush," gives a vivid picture of adventure on his first "drive," when only nineteen, with 2,000 head of cattle, from Portland, Ore., to Laramie, long before the railroad traversed that wild region. At the close of the Spanish War he hastened to the camp at Montauk and did everything in his power to aid the soldiers of his brother's regiment, the 16th Infantry, who had returned, fever-stricken, from Cuba. Mr. Steedman was a man of great energy and impetuous character, loyal and devoted to his friends, courageous and affectionate, but his health had been impaired by severe illnesses in recent years and he was finally overcome by despondency when about to sail for home to resume his favorite occupation in Wyoming, where he had purchased an interest in the Running Water Ranch Company, of Laramie. Mr. Steedman is survived also by two sisters, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, of New York, and Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason, of Boston. All the members of Mr. Steedman's family and many friends were present at his funeral.

Col. Samuel B. Dick, a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent citizen of Meadville, Pa., died in that city May 3, to the sincere regret of the entire community. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he promptly enlisted and was commissioned by Governor Curtin as captain of the Meadville Volunteers, the first company of troops organized in Crawford County. The command was known as Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. Immediately following the first battle of Bull Run the regiment went to Washington and was sworn in for three years, and the division became the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. Captain Dick was severely wounded at Drainsville, Dec. 20, 1861, but in the spring of '62, though not fully recovered, he rejoined his company, participating in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and commanded his regiment at South Mountain and Antietam. For gallant and meritorious action while commanding his regiment, he was recommended by Generals Mead, Reynolds and Hooker for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, but continued ill health compelled him to return home on sick leave, where he remained until March, 1863. In the following summer, in response to a call from Governor Curtin, he went to Harrisburg to take charge of the organization and mustering in of all troops in the state west of the Allegheny mountains, and later, at the request of the Secretary of War, he assumed command of the 5th Regiment, Pa. Militia, and went to New Creek, Va., where he took command of all the forces at that point, relieving General Kelly. At the expiration of this service Colonel Dick returned home and re-engaged in business. Colonel Dick was elected to Congress in 1878 and he was elected Mayor of Meadville in 1870. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity from 1857, and was the only person ever chosen grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains. He was also prominent in a number of business enterprises. He was an old original companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and has been in personal contact with many officers of the Regular

Army. His brother, George Dick, graduated from West Point in 1855, but died a year later while serving in the 2d Dragoons in Texas; a nephew, 1st Lieut. E. S. Sayet, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., is another one of his relatives in the Regular Service.

Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin, U.S.N., on duty on the cruiser *Tacoma*, shot himself with a revolver in the left lung at 2 o'clock on the morning of May 20 on board the *Tacoma*, at Guantanamo, and died the next morning. It is believed by some that Ensign Brisbin's act was prompted by the fear of a trial by court-martial incidental to the row between sailors and the Cuban police at Santiago several weeks since. He has not been in the best of health for some time and it is the belief that the Santiago trouble unbalanced his mind. He was accused of being in a café there with some enlisted men. When he left he said he believed the police intended to attack them. This remark, it is said, aroused the sailors, one of whom took Police Captain Lay's sword case away from him, thus precipitating the row. Ensign Brisbin was a native of Idaho and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania May 23, 1890. He was commissioned ensign Feb. 3, 1905. His body was buried at the naval station at Guantanamo, but it is probable that his remains will ultimately be taken to Pennsylvania for interment. Secretary Metcalf has directed that no further proceedings be taken in the matter of the charges against Ensign Brisbin. The fact was learned this week that once, while on the China station, Ensign Brisbin tried to take his life, and this confirms the belief that he was mentally unbalanced.

Color Sergt. John McCarty, 25th Inf., died at Fort Bayard, N.M., March 13, 1907, of tuberculosis. He had served twenty-four years in the 9th Cavalry and 25th Infantry. He was present with his regiment at San Juan Hill and later served in the Philippines during the insurrection. He held six discharges, all with "character excellent." The pallbearers placed the casket on the caisson, drawn by six horses, to his resting place. He was interred in the National Cemetery, San Antonio, Tex. The funeral was conducted at the family residence, 731 Dawson street, San Antonio, March 20, the body having been shipped from Fort Bayard, N.M. The metallic case in which the remains rested was wrapped in the American flag and covered with beautiful floral designs from relatives and friends. Sergeant McCarty belonged to the Minnehaduda No. 61 A.F. and A.M. at the time of his death. There were officers of the 25th and 26th Infantry present. Chaplain Dickson, of the 26th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, officiated, assisted by Rev. Harry Swann and I. D. Coffey. Chaplain Dickson spoke words of kindness and sympathy. The solo sung by Mrs. A. E. Walker, "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" was very impressive.

Mrs. Minnie Heck Packer, wife of Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st U.S. Inf., died at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., May 22.

Bison, Leonard J. De Ryder, U.S.N., retired, died at Silver City, N.M., May 22. He was a native of New Jersey, and was warranted a boatswain July 30, 1903, having previously served close on fifteen years as an enlisted man. He was retired Oct. 26, 1906, for disability incident to the Service.

PERSONALS.

Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Straat, of the 29th U.S. Infantry, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Post, of 400 S. Lake avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Major D. Mortimer Lee, U.S.A., who has been spending the winter in Boston, Mass., has left there for Noank, Conn., where he will pass the summer.

Warrant Machinist E. A. Mauck, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the naval hospital, Boston, Mass., has been granted sick leave for two months.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, left Washington May 19 for Tuxedo, where she is the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman.

Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson, of the U.S.S. Whipple, and Mrs. Anderson are registered at the Hotel Endicott on Columbus avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, New York city.

Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson has purchased the house in S street, Washington, D.C., recently occupied by the former Minister from Norway and Sweden, Mr. Grip, and will take possession of it in the early autumn.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick and Major J. Philip Benard, 12th N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Benard sailed from New York city May 18 on the Finland, of the Red Star line, which stops at Dover and Antwerp.

Mrs. George A. Gordon and her sister, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, have closed their house in Seventeenth street, Washington, D.C., and have joined Captain Kimball, U.S.N., at Fort Monroe, Va., where he commands the U.S.S. New Jersey.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., after a short stay in Washington, D.C., are at Old Point Comfort for the month of May. The friends of Captain Shelton regret to hear of his ill health and recent retirement from the Service.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, of Washington, had as their guest for a few days Major George E. Bushnell, of New Mexico. Gen. and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner in honor of their house guest, who has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to join Mrs. Bushnell.

An association was formed, and is well organized, as the 19th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association, and any person of any rank who has either an honorable discharge or proof of service may be enrolled as a member by filing such proof of service or discharge with the secretary; the papers will be immediately returned to the person sending them. A handsome veteran medal of special design is furnished to every member. A regimental reunion is one of the features for the near future. Those interested should address Peter J. Abt, secretary, of the 19th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association, 47 Buhl block, Detroit, Mich.

A story is told of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., which illustrates the character of the man. When Secretary Taft was Governor of the Philippines he was compelled to go to the hospital, where he was subjected to an operation, which rendered him for the time being nearly helpless. On a bed by the side of that on which the Secretary lay was General Funston, who was also recovering from a severe operation. Hearing the alarm for a fire, which endangered the hospital, Funston sprang out of bed and called to Mr. Taft: "Governor, you had better let me carry you out." Governor Taft then weighed over three hundred pounds and Funston less than one hundred and fifty pounds, but, as one who knows the General said, "He would have carried the Secretary out all right," had not Mr. Taft objected.

Mr. Le C. Davies, chief yeoman of the U.S. steamer *Stewart*, registered at the Hotel Endicott, New York city.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 16.

A daughter, Madeline Bailey Bertsch, was born to the wife of Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., May 20.

Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, son of the late Capt. MacMurray, U.S.A., sailed this week for his post as consul to Bangkok, Siam.

Mrs. Howard Buckway, of Baltimore, daughter of Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., is visiting her parents at their home on P street, Washington, D.C.

While Gen. F. D. Grant was off the Battery in a government steam launch on May 21, the rudder broke and the police boat Patrol towed the launch to Governors Island.

An enjoyable dance was given on the U.S. receivingship *Lancaster* at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., May 23, by Capt. and Mrs. James M. Miller, in compliment to their daughter and son-in-law.

Captain Hebbinghaus, naval attaché of the German Embassy, and Mme. Hebbinghaus are dismantling their house, in Q street, Washington, D.C., and will sail the first week in June for Europe, to be absent all summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Drake have engaged apartments at the Summit, Madison street, Seattle, Wash., which they will occupy June 10 on their return from a visit to their niece, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maize have changed quarters from the New Grand to the Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d street, New York city, where they will be until June 4, when they sail on the *Caronia*, of the Cunard line.

Among those present at the cotillon given at the Capital Club in Raleigh, N.C., on May 20, were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Blue, of Norfolk, Va. Miss Grace Allen, daughter of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., and Ensign Bagley, U.S.N.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, was hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., May 22, for Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the Governor General of Canada, who is the guest of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

Rear Admiral H. Piescott, commander of the Austrian squadron which is lying in the North River, at New York city, paid an official visit to Mayor McClellan on May 21. Lieut. Comdr. William Woodward Phelps, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Kentucky, was aide. In the afternoon Mayor McClellan returned the call.

Advices from San Juan, P.R., state that a jury in the Federal Court on May 20 awarded a judgment of \$3,000 damages against H. W. Dooley for slandering Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., in command of the naval hospital in San Juan. The slander consisted in Dooley declaring that Doctor Stokes refused aid to a drowning man, thereby asserting that his conduct was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Col. and Mrs. G. Rodney Smith, U.S.A., entertained delightfully at dinner in their home, Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass., May 16, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Wood, of the Marine Corps, Charleston Navy Yard. Among other guests were Mrs. Ira L. Fredendall and Lieut. W. H. Noble. A cable received in Boston, dated Nagasaki, May 13, announces the return of Captain Fredendall, of the Q.M. Department, U.S. Army, on the transport *Sherman*, due in San Francisco about June 9.

Four Army and Navy officers from the Chinese government, under the guidance of Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., called on Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., at the New York Navy Yard May 22 and afterward inspected the navy yard. In the party were Captain Lee and Lieutenant Lin, of the Chinese navy, and Major Wang and Captain Wong, of the army. The officials came to this country as representatives of China at the Jamestown Exposition. They later left for Newport to attend the tests of the submarine boats.

We have received a photograph of the band of the 7th U.S. Cavalry from Camp McGrath, Batangas, Philippine Islands, of which J. O. Brockschire is chief musician, and they are a handsome looking body of musical artists. The concerts of the band have been highly appreciated, and among the latest were a farewell concert to Major L. S. McCormick, Inspr. Gen., and Mrs. McCormick, April 8; a farewell concert to Major Henry C. Fisher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fisher on April 9, 1907, and a concert complimentary to Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., April 10, 1907.

A most successful entertainment was a luncheon and card party given on May 16 in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium Auxiliary No. 4 at the Columbia Yacht Club, Eighty-sixth street and Hudson river, New York city. More than two hundred sat down to luncheon, which was followed by euche, bridge, hearts and whist. A delightful musical program followed. Through the efforts of Mrs. Walter J. Sears, wife of Commander Sears, U.S.N., Miss Vesta Victoria, Miss Nora Kelly, Mr. "Billy" Clifford and the Big City Quartet appeared, all the artists giving their services.

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, a member of the special committee appointed by Congress to investigate the local school conditions with a view to centralizing the schools in the District, returned to the city May 20 after visiting Boston. Captain Morrow said the new schools in Boston are beautiful in architecture, but small. They average only ten and twelve rooms, and few of them are more than two stories in height. The Commissioner was most impressed with the attention paid to lighting the school rooms, and it may be that he will recommend the adoption of their scheme for the schools in Washington.

The program of military exercises at Camp Capt. John Smith, Norfolk, Va., on Lee's Parade for week beginning Monday, May 20, was as follows: Battalion drill by 23d Infantry from 8 to 9 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; regimental drill by 23d Infantry on Tuesday and Friday from 8 to 9 a.m.; guard-mounting by 23d Infantry at 10.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday; battalion parade by 23d Infantry Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 5 p.m.; regimental parade by 23d Infantry Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.; Artillery drill by 3d Battery, Field Artillery, from 9 to 10 a.m., Wednesday and Friday; Cavalry drill by 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, on Tuesday and Thursday from 9 to 10 a.m.; company or battalion drill by cadets of Horner Military Academy, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.; Thursday, competitive drill between the companies of the battalion at 5.30 p.m., followed by competitive drill in manual of arms. Also drill during the week by other cadet organizations should they arrive.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. William M. Smart, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Caswell, N.C., May 18.

An enjoyable dinner was given in the wardroom on board the U.S.S. Virginia at Norfolk, Va., May 13. Among those present were: Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Miss Marion Bryant, of Alexandria; Capt. R. P. Williams, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Decker.

Capt. E. B. Barry, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Kentucky at Norfolk, Va., May 12, the guests being Miss Aline Kelly, Miss Lee, Miss Bugg, Messrs. Wadsworth and Richard Bugg and Midshipmen V. V. Woodward and George H. Bowdley.

Among sixty guests entertained at dinner in Washington by the Brazilian Ambassador, May 18, were Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Brownson, Mason, Cowles, Captains Richardson Clover, R. P. Rodgers, Comdrs. C. C. Rogers and Irwin, Lieutenant Commander Key and Paymaster General Harris, all of the Navy.

Paymr. I. T. Hagner, U.S.N., entertained on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., May 14. The table was artistically decorated with spring flowers, and the guests were: Mrs. Hagner, Miss Belle McGill, of Leesburg, Va.; Paymr. and Mrs. Harry E. Biscoe, Miss Mary King Nash, Lieut. F. L. Oliver, Paymr. W. G. Neill, Dr. Reid, Mr. Charles Hagner, of Washington, and Dr. I. W. Kite.

First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th U.S. Inf., was recently tried by a G.C.M. on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court found Lieutenant Ball not guilty of the charges and acquitted him. The order bearing on the case and the comments of General Greely in reviewing the proceedings will be found under our Army head in this issue.

Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, May 14, on board the U.S.S. Kentucky at Norfolk, Va. Those present were: Mrs. Lucius Merritt, Ensign and Mrs. John Grady, Miss Bessie Merritt, Miss Mamie Merritt, of Pensacola; Miss Hattie Shield, Miss Priscilla Mathews, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, Dr. G. A. Lung, Dr. J. L. Bellknapp, Ensign William T. Lightle and Lieut. H. Williams.

Arrangements have been completed for the big military mass which is to be held Sunday morning, May 26, on the campus in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Rev. Father W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., chaplain of the receivingship Hancock, will celebrate the mass. It is expected that more than 20,000 persons will attend. A large number of priests, including Bishop McDonnell, also will attend. The 69th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, Knights of Columbus, the Spanish War Veterans and other societies will attend.

Corpl. E. L. Knowles, colored, of Co. A, 25th Inf., charged with murderously assaulting Capt. E. A. Macklin, 25th Inf., at Fort Reno, Dec. 21 last, was, according to a press despatch from Fort Reno, May 19, found guilty. The sentence of fifty years at hard labor, imposed by the court-martial, has been approved by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer, commanding the Department of Texas. The court found Knowles guilty on two specifications, assault and battery, with intent to kill, and assault with intent to commit robbery. The sentence is only two years less than the maximum penalty.

"While the majority of people who go to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show look upon it as merely a show," writes a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "the cadets of the Military Academy who had the good fortune to see it recently in New York appreciated the fact that they were given an opportunity to see a reproduction of a phase of Western life that has now passed into history. To them it was not the show that appealed, but the history that the show portrays. Colonel Cody himself was so intimately connected with the Army of the West in its Indian campaigns, and was so important a factor in many of the most notable achievements of that army, that he will forever be held by the Army of the United States in the same high esteem that he is now held, especially by those who fought with him on the plains."

General Kuroki gave a reception and luncheon to about seventy-five persons at the Hotel Astor, New York city, at one o'clock, Sunday, May 19, at which the suggested organization of a society to promote friendly relations between Japan and the United States was discussed. The entire eighth floor of the hotel was transformed into a Japanese garden of blooming hydrangeas for the luncheon and the reception which preceded it. The luncheon table, twelve feet broad and sixty feet long, profusely decorated with American Beauty roses, was laid in the small ballroom. The invited guests included: Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Capt. W. T. Johnson, 15th Cav., and Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.C., aides-de-camp to General Grant; Gen. and Mrs. O. E. Wood, Major Charles Lynch, Lieut. Norton Wood, Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Woodford, and Major L. L. Seaman, U.S.V. The distinguished general visited the Yale University at New Haven on May 20, and he visited Harvard on May 22. Gen. Baron Kuroki has been wined and dined in New York city, and has taken in the sights there of interest. It was impossible for him to accept all the invitations to functions which it was desired to give in his honor. On May 18 he attended his first American banquet, which the joint committee of Japanese residents and Americans gave to the visiting soldier at the Hotel Astor, New York city. General Kuroki sat at the table with Admiral Dewey. About the same board sat Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, at the left of General Kuroki; Mrs. Grant, Captain Tanaka, General Kuroki's official interpreter; Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus, Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador; Lieutenant General Yasutsuma Kigoshi and Major Gen. Nichiharu Umezawa, of General Kuroki's staff, and Vice-Admiral Ijima, commander of the Japanese squadron at anchor in the North River. Others at the banquet included Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, Richard Watson Gilder, Timothy L. Woodruff, Henry W. Taft, Dr. and Mrs. Takemine, Consul General Koiche, Major Charles Lynch and Gen. O. E. Wood. All the Japanese naval officers from the *Chitose* and the *Tsukuba*, as well as the military attachés in General Kuroki's staff, were present in full uniform. There were some attachés from the British Legation in Washington, the staff of the Japanese Legation and several officers of the American Army, also in full regalia. On May 19 General Kuroki visited Governors Island. Capt. W. T. Johnston, of the staff of Major General Grant, was sent as official guide and courier, and led the way to the subway station at Broadway and Forty-second street, Gen. Oliver E. Wood, U.S.A., and Major Charles Lynch, U.S.A., of the General Staff, were officially in charge of the visitors. General Kuroki was attended by Captain Marquis Saigo and Captain Tanaka. The party spent an hour on the island looking over the various appointments. The General was much interested in the Statue of Liberty on the neighboring island.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., at Lexington, Ky., May 16.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. D. J. Carr, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., May 18.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lemly have moved from the Gordon Hotel to 1702 P street, Washington, D.C.

Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., in charge of the sanitary department of the Isthmian Canal, and Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., arrived at New York from Panama on May 19.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., took effect on May 20. He was born in Missouri Jan. 1, 1881, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, U.S.M.C., has been accepted, to take effect on July 1, 1907. He is a native of South Carolina and was appointed from the ranks in July, 1905.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th U.S. Inf., who has resigned his commission, to take effect on July 11 next, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 17th Infantry in October, 1902.

An exhibition of paintings by Miss Mary Screven Arnold, illustrating various phases in the life of the Regular Army and the National Guard, is on view in New York city at the galleries of Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., 355 Fifth avenue, from May 20 to June 3.

Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, U.S.A., gave a dinner May 20 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in honor of Major Fred Combes, U.S.V., Mayor of Brownsville, Texas. Other guests were Major Dickman, Major Rivers, Captain Wallace and Captain Chandler, all of the Army.

Brevet Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson was elected recorder of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at the recent annual meeting at Norristown, Pa. The Pennsylvania Commandery is the senior, having been organized April 15, 1865, and the headquarters are at 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Henry W. Lawton, Army of the Philippines, will hold memorial exercises in the G.A.R. memorial building, Cass and Grand River avenues, Detroit, Mich., Friday evening, May 17, 1907. The program includes an address by Chaplain Geo. Jones, 7th U.S. Inf., Fort Wayne, and an address by Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge, U.S.A.

"All other nations but the United States have laws that regulate the honor to be paid their flag and their national airs. Until we are enabled to pass laws that shall safeguard these emblems of our country, let our patriotism enforce proper respect and the expression of our appreciation," said Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A., in a stirring address at the memorial exercises of Camp Henry W. Lawton, Army of the Philippines, at the G.A.R. memorial building, Detroit, Mich., May 16.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in Milwaukee on May 1, 1907, Comdr. W. W. Rowley presiding. Officers of the Commandery for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, Lieut. George W. Peck, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Parker, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Acting Ensign Albert S. Ludlow, U.S.N. (Vols.); recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston, U.S.V.; registrar, Vol. Lieut. Amos P. Foster, treasurer, Capt. Howard Greene, U.S.V.; chancellor, Mr. Charles A. Pride; chaplain, Rev. Arthur L. Bumpus; council—Capt. Otto C. B. Lademann, U.S.V.; Capt. Bernard O'Reilly, U.S.V.; Paym. Justin W. Meacham, Mr. Joseph McC. Bell, jr.; Mr. Charles S. Carter.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in Burlington, Vt., May 14. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and memorial sketches were presented of companions who had died since the last meeting. The officers elected were as follows: Commander, Capt. Urban A. Woodbury; senior vice-commander, Lieut. Hugh Henry; junior vice-commander, Major Hiram E. Perkins; recorder, Brevet Capt. Henry O. Wheeler; registrar, Lieut. Carlos D. Williams; treasurer, Companion Charles E. Beach; chancellor, Lieut. Curtis A. Hibbard; chaplain, Chaplain John E. Goodrich; council—Surgeon Granville P. Conn, Lieut. John H. Allen, Capt. George W. Burleson, Lieut. George B. Drury, Companion Carroll P. Pitkin. The officers were installed by Junior Vice-Commander A. C. Brown, of Montpelier. Three companions were elected to membership as follows: Charles Howard Foote, of Burlington; Frank Wilson Perry, of Burlington, and John Martin Wheeler, of Burlington. At 8:30 o'clock the company adjourned to the Van Ness House, where a banquet followed the informal reception held in the hotel parlors. The reception committee was made up of Gen. T. S. Peck, E. Henry Powell, Harry S. Howard, Henry H. Hagar, John A. Sheldon, Andrew C. Brown, Carlos D. Williams and George S. Howe.

The unveiling on the Capitol grounds at Raleigh, N.C., May 20, of the monument and statue of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, U.S.N., a North Carolinian and the only naval officer of the United States killed in the war with Spain, attracted a crowd of about 20,000 persons. The statue is a life-like resemblance and stands 7 feet 9 inches on a base the same height. It is of bronze, and is the gift of the entire Union, contributions of \$1 each person paying for it. The invocation was by Rev. John S. Watkins, of the Presbyterian church, of Spartanburg, S.C., who was Bagley's pastor, and, in addition to music by military bands, there was a children's chorus of 250 voices which gave patriotic music. In the procession were Confederate, Federal and Spanish War veterans, National Guard troops and 1,000 school children. The oration was by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, and there was an address by Lieut. Victor Blue, U.S.N., who was born in North Carolina. Each paid glowing tributes to Ensign Bagley, their comrade in arms. On behalf of the alumni of Annapolis, a tribute to Bagley was paid by Col. John Wilkes, the oldest living alumnus and president of the Annapolis Alumni Association. "Bagley and Four, at Cardenas Bay," a poem, was read by Dr. Hubert Royster, the chief marshal. The presentation of the statue was made by Chairman William W. Russ, of the Bagley monument committee, and was received for the state by Governor R. D. Glenn. Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, mother of Ensign Bagley, was the honored guest of the day. Following the unveiling Governor Glenn gave a public reception at the Capitol, 2,000 persons passing the receiving line. The reception party included Governor and Mrs. Glenn, Congressman Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, Misses Belle and Ethel Bagley and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, his sisters; Ensign David Worth Bagley and W. R. Bagley, his brothers; Mrs. W. H. Bagley, Josephus Daniels, and many prominent North Carolinians. Ensign Bagley was killed instantly in action off Cardenas, Cuba. He was the deck officer of the torpedo boat Winslow, and with him four of the crew were killed.

Gen. J. R. Myrick, U.S.A., arrived at New York city from Europe May 23.

A son was born to the wife of Ensign Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., on May 15.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., has recently been elected a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French embassy, will sail for France July 1 to spend the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, with Miss McGowan, have sailed for Europe to spend the summer there.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., have gone to Whittier Inn, Sea Gate, Long Island, for the summer.

Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin and Gen. George B. Rodney, U.S.A., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., May 17.

Mr. Reginald F. Ludlow, who has been appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. from Pennsylvania, will take rank from May 8, 1907.

Colonel Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe have closed their sixteenth street residence, Washington, D.C., and gone to their home, Woodroe, in Prince George County, Md., adjoining the District line.

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, of the 9th Cavalry, is visiting with his father, General Craigie, at the Rochambeau, Washington. Captain Wallace sails June 5 for the Philippines on his third tour in the islands.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles W. Rae entertained at dinner May 18 in honor of the Countess von Moltke. Among those asked to meet the guest of honor were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, and Mr. Woodbury Blair.

A court-martial to try Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st U.S. Cav., assembled at Fort Logan, Colo., May 20. Captain Wright is charged, among other things, with insubordination. He has been on recruiting duty at El Paso. Col. Charles A. Williams, commanding the 21st Infantry, is president of the court-martial.

Lieut. Clarence Senior Owen, regimental quartermaster, 1st Regiment of Marines at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, has had a visit from his mother, Dr. May Owen, and sister, Dr. Rose Owen, of Brooklyn, N.Y. They express themselves as delighted with the island, its equable temperature, and the progressive spirit to be found among its residents, due greatly to the influx of American people and their capital, the cleanliness of the cities and progressive modes of travel.

The Brazilian Ambassador was host at a dinner given Saturday evening at the embassy, in Farragut square, in honor of Rear Admiral Huet de Bacellar and the commanding officers of the Brazilian naval squadron. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Brownson, Mason, Cowles; Capt. Richardson Clover, Paymaster General Harris, Capt. R. P. Rogers, U.S.N., Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., Commander Irwin, Lieut. Commander Key, Comdr. C. C. Rogers, U.S.N.

Bridge and euchre were played at Washington Barracks, D.C., for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the officers in the Regular Army, under the auspices of Washington Branch No. 2, of the Army Relief Society. A large and early assemblage of Army women testified to the wide interest in the charity. Mrs. Taft stood at the head of the receiving party, wearing a gown of tan checked chiffon cloth, with a tiny embroidered polka dot in black. Handsome insets of heavy tan lace trimmed the bodice as well as the skirt. Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a dinner hostess of the evening. Mrs. G. M. Sternberg is president of the branch of the society, Miss F. E. Wilcox is corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Lynch is recording secretary, and Mrs. E. A. Koerper is treasurer.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, director of Philippine Constabulary, just previous to his sailing from Manila for home, was given a farewell dinner in the ladies' dining room of the Army and Navy Club, Manila. In deference to the General's wishes the affair was entirely informal, a gathering of friends and well-wishers, in which the distinctions of rank were unobserved. There were no regular toasts and but two speeches, short, concise and fraternal, by Colonel Bandholtz, assistant chief of the Constabulary, and General Allen. Those present were: Gen. H. T. Allen, Colonels Bandholtz, Hersey, Harbord, Rivers and Hall; Majors Guthrie, Crane and Orwig; Captains Bennet, Robertson, Fisk, Thomas, Bortels, Walker, Opperman, Knauber, Preston, Gallant, Griffiths, Kindler, Castles and von Waltdorf; Lieutenants Gurney, McRae, Hemmett, Whittaker, Heuser, Soll, Montgomery, Velasquez and Garcia.

Writing from Fort Monroe of the review held at the Jamestown Exposition grounds on May 13, a correspondent says: "All of the U.S. troops in camp, and the sailors and marines of the fleet together with the sailors and marines of the Japanese, Brazilian, Austrian and Argentinean war vessels, passed in review before General Kuroki, of the Japanese army, who was accompanied by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S. Army. It was a most impressive spectacle. The splendid parade ground, known as Lee's Parade, in the center of the grounds, was used for this purpose. Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S. Navy, was grand marshal of the parade. The grounds and streets were kept clear by the Powhatan Guards, as the Exposition guards are called. Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U.S. Marine Corps, commands this efficient body of men. On the occasion of the review he detailed Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d U.S. Inf., who is now on duty with the Powhatan Guards, to have charge of the arrangements for the parade."

On Tuesday, May 21, which was Governors' Day at Mount Vernon, the Duke d'Abruzzi visited the tomb of Washington, making the journey from the capital on the Mayflower as the guest of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf. Mrs. Metcalf acting as hostess most charmingly. Those in the party were the Duke d'Abruzzi, Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States; the Duke's aid, Lieutenant Negrotto; Secretary Montagna, Lieutenant Pfister, Italian naval attaché to the Embassy, and Mrs. Pfister; Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf, Postmaster General and Mrs. von Meyer, Miss von Meyer, Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretary of the State and Mrs. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Cowles. The Duke, clad in the uniform of an admiral of the Italian navy, made a formal visit to the tomb and laid on the brown and weathered sarcophagus a wreath of flowers tied in green, red and white, the colors of his country. He then planted an oak on the lawn north of the mansion. Thomas Nelson Page made an address of welcome, speaking for his native State of Virginia and for the country.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Eleven officers and 194 enlisted men, being the 2d Battalion of the 26th Infantry, were removed from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Reno, Okla., via the M. K. & T. Railway and the Rock Island system, and at such short notice that it was impracticable to invite bids for transportation. The Q.M. Department demanded the party rate of the railroad, or two-thirds of the first-class standard rate, amounting to \$2,009; the railroad claimed the full rate of \$3,003.25. The facts were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which suggested a doubt as to the claim of the Government for the reason that it failed to pay costs as required by the published tariffs. The Comptroller also concludes that this question is involved in doubt and refuses to decide that the Government is not entitled to the reduction lest it be precluded from testing the question of such right in court. He says: "If the Commission takes a case before the courts we will, then have the benefit of a binding decision; and in the meantime the railroad companies can receive the lower, or party rate, under protest, which fact will protect their claim for the difference between the party and the higher rate, if the Commission should fail to make a case, or the courts should determine adversely to the apparent view of a majority of the Commission." Party rates when given must be open to the general public, including the officers and soldiers of the Government.

Pvt. John Gruber, 30th Co., C.A., found guilty by a G.C.M. of offering for sale one pair of uniform russet shoes, the property of a person unknown, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for two years. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., commanding the Department of the Columbia; in reviewing the proceedings said: "In the foregoing case, the proceedings were returned to the court for a reconsideration of its sentence as it was deemed excessive and a case for discipline rather than discharge. The court, upon revision, adhered to its former sentence because of the fact that the accused, acting under advice of counsel, pleaded 'guilty,' and because no extenuating circumstances were brought out on the trial. The fact that counsel advised a plea of 'guilty' to such a serious offense does not relieve the court of its duty to truly try and determine the case before it. Neither does the evidence exhibit such a wilful refusal or neglect to comply with a specific order that the 21st Article of War presumes or presupposes. The withholding of the privilege of leaving the post is without doubt proper and legal, for a violation of which the soldier may be subjected to disciplinary measures, but to embody these restrictions or withholding of privileges in the form of an order for the purpose of charging a violation thereof under the 21st Article of War, is unquestionably irregular and of doubtful legality. The custom of the Service does not justify the imposition of a sentence of the severity adjudged in this case. The findings under the first charge and its specification and the sentence are therefore disapproved. Private Gruber will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

An officious member of the fire department on duty at the Jamestown Exposition caused needless annoyance a few days ago to three officers of the 23d U.S. Infantry, stationed at Camp Capt. John Smith. According to a report of the affair published in the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, it appears that the officers, whose names were not divulged by the court, were attending one of the Warpath shows a few nights ago, when the chief ordered one of the officers, who was smoking, to throw his cigarette away. The officer, according to Justice Backus, complied with the order, but a discussion arose as to the chief's authority to stop persons from smoking inside the building. It is alleged that the chief ordered a Powhatan Guard to arrest the officers for disorderly conduct, which the guard refused to do, asserting that the men were not disorderly and he could not take them into custody without a warrant. The warrant was sworn out against the officers and the case was tried. The courtroom was filled with people interested in the case, among them being a number of officers, who testified that the accused officers were neither drunk nor disorderly. It is intimated that the matter will be brought to the attention of the department commander, Major General Grant, with a view to having the fireman summoned before the managers of the Exposition.

An interesting performance in rifle practice is thus described by the Manila Times of April 9: "Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th U.S. Inf., distinguished himself at Fort McKinley during the shooting of the expert's course, by making 98 out of a possible 100 in the skirmish run, and by making a total of 271 out of a possible 300 in the whole course. This is considered remarkable shooting, especially the skirmish run. As far as officers stationed here know there has never been such a high score made in skirmish as that made by Captain Munson. Every one of his bullets pierced the target, and it is understood that they were all direct fire, none being ricochet. The work of Captain Munson is of particular interest in view of the fact that he is the author of a paper on rifle shooting, published in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, in which he severely condemns the counting of ricochet shots. His shooting at this particular set of targets was watched very carefully, and it is stated that he had no ricochet shots on his target."

At the national convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union, held in Washington, May 21, Capt. J. B. Morton, Washington, was elected national commander; Capt. James P. Lockwood, of Chicago, senior vice, and Dr. John H. Grant, Buffalo, junior vice-commanders, respectively; Michael J. Hackett, Washington, adjutant general, and C. J. S. Arey, of Chicago, special inspector general. The next convention will be in Chicago. A message of good will was sent to President Roosevelt. In resolutions adopted by the convention, offered by Surg. John H. Grant, of Buffalo, N.Y., it was decided that "this national corps go on record as favoring the re-establishment of the Army canteen, or post exchange, as it was prior to the act of Congress doing away with it at the behest of interested parties."

Failure to pass grade examinations has occasioned the suspension of promotion in the case of fifteen officers this far this year. First Lieuts. Clarence N. Jones and Robert J. Arnold, of the Field Artillery; 1st Lieuts. G. E. Manning, T. H. Koch, J. J. Lipop and Allan Lefort, and 2d Lieuts. John Philbrick, F. L. Poindexter and W. M. Davis, of the Coast Artillery, and 2d Lieuts. A. A. Hickox, 15th Inf.; John E. Green, 25th Inf.; Jason M. Walling, 8th Inf.; G. F. Brady, 14th Inf., and Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., are announced as under suspension.

Bids opened at Washington this week for horses and mules for the Army show an advance in prices. For the Cavalry, 725 horses are to be bought at an average price of \$175 each. The Artillery is to buy nearly 350, for which \$211 is the average price. Army mules, heavy

enough to do draught work, bring \$188 each, and nearly 300 of these have been contracted for. Lead mules, somewhat lighter in weight, bring \$168, and pack mules, still lighter, \$131. The Quartermaster's Department says that Army mules are bought practically by the pound. The experiment made at Fort Riley, Kan., in buying yearly a small number of pedigreed colts and putting them through a course of training for Cavalry service has proved successful, and thirty-six blooded horses have just been purchased.

In a recent endorsement in the case of the trial at Camp Rumpus, Leyte, P.I., Gen. Albert L. Mills criticizes severely the lax methods of making proof in summary courts. Two privates, Macario Alejandro and Juan Solabal, of the 26th Company of Scouts, were charged with stealing a pair of shoes and on trial were sentenced to dishonorable discharge and a year's imprisonment. General Mills disapproved the findings and ordered the men returned to duty, declaring that the case was not proved against them and that the findings would only be warranted by proof beyond reasonable doubt. If there had been a failure of justice he said it was due to the fault of the judge advocate in not making out his case.

The name of Gen. Jubal A. Early is again to appear on the roster of the Army. President Roosevelt has appointed Jubal Anderson Early, of Virginia, a namesake of the distinguished Confederate and his grandnephew, a second lieutenant of Infantry. Lieutenant Early is a son of J. Cabell Early, of Bedford county, whose father, Capt. Samuel H. Early, was an aide on General Early's staff, and accompanied him on his famous raid in 1864, when he came across the Monocacy and approached Washington as near as Brightwood, five miles to the North. The appointment was sought for young Early by Senator Daniel, who was also an aide on the staff of General Early, and cherished a lifelong affection for him. Senator Daniel was with Early in the battles of the Wilderness, where he received the wound that has made it necessary for him to use crutches ever since. Within a year the President has appointed a grandson of Stonewall Jackson to West Point, a great-grandson of Albert Sydney Johnston to be a second lieutenant, and now returns the name of Jubal A. Early to the Army. Mr. Early has a brother now in the Army, Lieut. Clifford C. Early, of the 20th Infantry.

There is an amused interest in Army circles to see what disposition will be made of several officers of the 8th Cavalry who were placed under arrest at Camp Wallace in the Philippines on charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, late major in the 8th. There is some mystery as to the precise character of the original offense, but it appears that owing to a reluctance among officers and men to tell just what did occur, Colonel Ayres accused five of the eight officers under him in the regiment of insubordination, and in the case of two of them charged that there was a mutinous spirit manifested. As a result of the charges, Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer and Reginald E. McNally, 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Baird and 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller and William A. McCain were placed under arrest. A general court-martial was appointed to try these officers, but the court when it met could obtain no evidence on which to proceed to a finding and adjourned without completing the trial. The five officers, all West Point graduates, have continued under arrest and sailed with their regiment on its return to this country. It is stated that the enlisted men refused under examination to disclose facts supposed to be in their possession, and when the court met no witnesses from any source were to be had. Whether the cases will be abandoned remains to be seen. The matter will pass through the hands of the department commander and then to the division commander. If it is decided that the cases can be dropped, probably that disposition will be made of them. No papers bearing on the affair have as yet reached the War Department. The court-martial was formally dissolved by a department order.

The contract for the supply of meat for the troops in the Philippines has been let by Col. E. E. Dravo, Chief Commissary of the Philippines Division, to the Queensland Meat and Export Company of Australia. This contract calls for 6,000,000 pounds of beef and 200,000 pounds of mutton, delivered as wanted, frozen and in good condition. The Government reserves the right to diminish the amount called for by the contract by not to exceed forty per cent. if necessary, after due notice.

The transport Sherman on her last trip to Manila carried 2,000,000 pesos in two-peso bills, and 1,750,000 pesos in silver coin.

CHANGE OF STATION.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered: Headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Des Moines, Ia. Second Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Des Moines, Ia. Third Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Des Moines, Ia.

First Squadron, 11th Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Ia., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

First Squadron, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Third Squadron, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The foregoing movements will be made by marching, except in the case of the headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, and of the 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry, which will be by rail.

The movement of the headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, will begin on or about June 10, and upon the arrival of those organizations at Fort Des Moines, the first Squadron, 11th Cavalry, now at that post, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., taking with it all property pertaining to the 11th Cavalry.

The movements by marching will begin on the following dates: Second Squadron, 2d Cavalry, and 1st Squadron, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., on the arrival at that post of the 7th Cavalry. Third Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., on the completion of its target practice. Third Squadron, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, upon the arrival at that post of the 12th and 10th Batteries, Field Artillery. Heavy baggage will be transported by rail.

Par. 1, G.O. 207, War Dept., Dec. 31, 1906, is amended so as to direct that Troops L and M, 6th Cavalry, now at Fort Keogh, Mont., will sail for the Philippines Sept. 5, 1907. The horses belonging to the 6th Cavalry at Fort Keogh and Fort Yellowstone, upon the departure of that organization for the Philippines, will be shipped to Fort Snelling for the use of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry.

Par. 1, G.O. 207, War Dept., Dec. 31, 1906, is amended so as to direct the entire 7th Cavalry to take station at Fort Riley, Kan., and the headquarters, band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, 4th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, S.D., and the 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry at Fort Snelling.

The horses left by the 9th Cavalry at Fort Leaven-

worth and Sheridan will be shipped by rail to Fort Riley about July 20, 1907, for use of the 7th Cavalry. Upon the departure of the troops from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, those posts will be placed in charge of caretakers employed by the Quartermaster's Department and detachments will be left temporarily at the posts in connection with the disposition of the property left there.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 21, 1907.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering gave a dinner on Sunday, the 12th, for Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Thorn and Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mr. Charles Hobart, wife and child are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Paul A. Wolf and Col. and Mrs. Charles Hobart. Mr. Hobart is the son of Colonel Hobart, retired, and has recently returned from the southern part of Mexico, where he holds a position with a large corporation.

The Ladies' Card Club met at the home of Mrs. Bloom on Tuesday, when it was jointly entertained by Mrs. Bloom and Mrs. Wolf. The prizes were secured by Mrs. Castner, Miss Augur and Miss Stewart. Mrs. Wolf entertained with a bridge party on Wednesday. Mrs. Jarvis gave a luncheon on Thursday for Miss Thorn, her guest. Mr. John Jay Robinson entertained a party of twenty-two officers and ladies of the garrison at the Altamont hotel on Friday evening. The party attended the dance at the hotel after the dinner.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering went to Washington on telegraphic orders on Friday, presumably to appear before the Senate Committee on the Brownsville affair. Mrs. Castner and her mother, Mrs. White, left on Saturday for San Francisco. Mrs. White will make her home there, and Mrs. Castner will visit relatives and friends in California.

George Link, regimental sergeant major, 4th Inf., has been retired for thirty years' service and has gone to Baltimore to live. He was a model soldier in loyalty and devotion to duty. Battalion Sergt. Major William Cocicola was promoted to regimental sergeant major.

The post baseball team defeated the Mohawks of Cincinnati on the post diamond on Sunday before a large and appreciative crowd.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 18, 1907.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., who has been in temporary command of the Department of Texas at San Antonio for several weeks, returned this week and resumed command of the garrison, which, during his absence, has been in command of Major J. M. T. Partello.

Miss Florence Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. Partello, is reported to be quite ill.

Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Kilburn, of El Paso, have just received the sad news of the death by burning of their cousin, Miss Randall, sister of Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., retired. Miss Randall's clothing caught fire accidentally, and she was so badly burned that death resulted in a few days.

THE ARMY.

S.O., MAY 23, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., to take effect on arrival in U.S.

Capt. Letcher Hardeman, Q.M., will proceed from Washington to Lawrence, Mass., via Boston, to inspect olive drab cloth in process of manufacture.

Major John D. Barrett and Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Chief of Artillery in regard to construction of buildings for Artillery School and School of Submarine Defense at Fort Monroe.

Capt. William C. Davis, C.A., is designated as a member of the Artillery board, to take effect on completion of joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of San Francisco, and will then proceed to Fort Monroe for duty.

1st Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, F.A., is detailed for duty as adjutant with the provisional battalion of Field Artillery, National Guard of New York, during its tour of field service, June 7 to 16, 1907, at Peekskill.

Leave for three months is granted Major Peyton C. March, F.A.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., C.A., at conclusion of joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Pensacola, and he is authorized to go beyond the sea.

Leave of one month, with permission for extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf.

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Vovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Co., Bedford, Pa., and Burke Electric Co., and Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa., to inspect material for the Ordnance Department.

Major George Bell, jr., 1st Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, Aug. 14, vice Major William A. Nichols, I.G., relieved, and assigned to 1st Infantry. Major Bell will report on Aug. 14, 1907, to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

Leave for one month and ten days, from June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 16th Inf.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Bryan Conrad, 15th Inf.

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 13, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf.

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted Capt. Charles H. Muir, General Staff.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Douglas I. McKay, C.A., has been accepted to take effect May 23.

The following transfers of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Henry A. Finch from the 2d Battalion to the 3d Battalion, 2d Lieut. William F. Endress from the 3d Battalion to the 2d Battalion.

G.O. 105, MAY 11, 1907, WAR DEPT.

G.O. No. 155, W.D., Sept. 13, 1906, and Par. I of G.O. No. 183, W.D., Oct. 31, 1906, are hereby rescinded.

Pursuant to Par. 307, Army Regulations, the accompanying details of instruction for Coast Artillery troops are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

This order, to be known as the Coast Artillery Instruction Order, covers all instruction of Coast Artillery troops.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

INSTRUCTION OF COAST ARTILLERY.

1. All military exercises prescribed in these orders, except recruit instruction, small-arms target practice, signaling, night drill, athletic competitions, artillery target practice, and submarine-mine instruction involving work on the water, will be concluded by 1 o'clock p.m. each day, except that on days on which night drills are held parade shall be held at retreat.

2. The artillery instruction year will be coincident with the calendar year and will be divided into an outdoor period of instruction, including Artillery target practice and an indoor period of instruction. In those artillery districts in which, on account of climatic conditions, it is desirable that the winter months be devoted to indoor instruction, this period may cover the last part of one of the first part of the ensuing calendar year.

3. In order that post and artillery district commanders may arrange schedules of indoor and outdoor instruction, and make provision for artillery target practice, department commanders will designate the limiting dates for each period of instruction for each artillery district. The period of outdoor instruction will be made as long as the prevailing weather will warrant, provided that the period of indoor instruction shall not be less than three months' duration.

4. Artillery district commanders shall have general supervision over all Coast Artillery drills, Coast Artillery instruction, and the work necessary to maintain the Coast Artillery equipment of their respective districts in a condition of thorough efficiency. They will be held responsible for the efficiency of the

Coast Artillery personnel in performing all duties pertaining to coast defense and for the condition of all coast defense material.

5. The instruction of Coast Artillery troops shall include:

I. Service of coast guns and mortars and accessories, including Coast Artillery practice.

II. Service of submarine mines and accessories, including mine target practice.

III. Signaling.

IV. Infantry drill, including small arms target practice.

V. Athletics.

VI. First aid.

VII. Instruction of gunners.

Details as to the instruction under these seven heads follow:

Next comes a syllabus of examinations for candidates for gunners in companies and detachments, assigned to mine defenses, the order concluding with forms for reports. The order makes sixty-four pages in all.

G.O. 110, MAY 17, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 1, G.O. 207, W.D., Dec. 31, 1906, is amended so as to direct the headquarters, band, and the 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 8th Cavalry to take station at Fort Robinson, Neb.; squadron headquarters and two troops, 2d Squadron, to be selected by the regimental commander, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and two troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The organization that are to take station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be held in the cantonment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until such time as the commanding general, Northern Division, shall advise their transportation to Fort Yellowstone.

II. General Orders No. 90, W.D., April 16, 1907, is modified so as to provide that the organizations therein mentioned shall embark on the transport Crook instead of on the transport Warren.

III. Under the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, as published in G.O. 24, Feb. 2, 1907, the 12th Co., C.A., will be organized at Fort Fremont, S.C., and the enlisted men of the 117th Co., C.A., who were left at that post upon the departure of that organization for Fort Adams, R.I., will be transferred to the 12th Co., as of the rank held by them at the time of their transfer.

IV. In order to distinguish shrapnel for 3-inch field gun from high explosive shell ammunition without removing the round from the limber or caisson the base of the cartridge case of the former ammunition will hereafter be provided with an annular groove filled with red paint. Any powder charged shell ammunition for this gun issued hereafter will have a similar groove filled with black paint.

As long as there is ammunition in the possession of the batteries not so marked the commanding officers thereof will mark the ammunition carried in the limbers and caissons by painting the primers of the shrapnel ammunition red and those of powder charged shell ammunition black, leaving those of the high explosive shell ammunition unmarked.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

THE PRESIDENT ON PHYSICAL FITNESS.

G.O. 111, May 21, 1907, War Dept.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The White House, Washington, May 13, 1907.

The Secretary of War: As I have personally observed some field officers who were physically unable to ride even a few miles at an increased gait, and as I deem it essential that the field officers of the line of the Army should be at all times physically fit and able to perform the duties pertaining to their positions, especially in the field, and as I believe that such physical fitness can only be demonstrated by actual physical tests, I desire that you give the necessary directions to have the physical condition of all officers of the line who are to come up for examination for promotion to the grade of field officer actually tested for skill and endurance in riding, this in addition to the physical examination now required by law.

I further desire that an annual or biennial test of the physical condition and skill in horsemanship of all field officers of the line be made under the personal supervision of the several department commanders when making their annual inspections. The tests should be thorough and should consist of a ride not less than fifteen miles at varying gaits adapted to the terrain, not less than ten miles of which shall be at the trot and gallop—approximately five miles at each, with such other exercises in equitation as may be deemed advisable.

All field officers who belong to organizations which are required to engage in the field training prescribed by G.O. No. 44, W.D., 1906, should invariably participate in all practice marches, encampments and field exercises. All absences from these exercises should be explained to the department commander, and only the most cogent reasons for such absences should be accepted as satisfactory.

I think that all officers of the Inspector General's Department should hereafter be required to especially inquire into and report by name, affirmatively or negatively, as the case may be, whether the field officer belonging to commands they inspect are believed to be physically fit to perform all their duties in the field.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In compliance with the directions contained in the foregoing letter, Par. 12, G.O. No. 128, W.D., 1906, is amended to read as follows:

12. Physical fitness for promotion.—The medical officers shall make a thorough examination of all officers and shall report their opinion in writing to the board. If the medical officers find from their examination that there are no physical defects in the officer examined the other members of the board shall then, in the case of officers of the line of the Army, conduct such physical tests as to the official powers of endurance and skill in horsemanship as may be necessary to establish his fitness for promotion to the next higher grade in his arm of the Service. All questions relating to the physical fitness of an officer for promotion shall be determined by the full board. Defects of vision that may be entirely corrected by glasses do not disqualify, unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease. The instructions of the President contained in his letter as to tests of physical condition and skill in horsemanship will be carried into effect by the several department commanders, who will conduct the tests in the manner indicated therein. All field officers of the line of the Army serving in the several departments will be tested as to their physical condition and skill in horsemanship at least once in every two years, and the department commanders will report the result of the tests made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with such recommendation in each case as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Service. Department commanders will also require all field officers of the line of the Army on duty with organizations which are required to engage in the field training prescribed by G.O. No. 44, W.D., 1906, to participate in all practice marches, encampments and field exercises. In case any such officer fails to participate in these exercises he will be required to explain in writing to the department commander the reason for his absence. The Inspector General's Department of the Army will carry into effect the wishes of the President expressed in the last paragraph of his letter. By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 33, MAY 20, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Officers on duty or under orders to report for duty in the city of Washington, D.C., who desire to use gas or electricity in their residences will make application therefor in advance to the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and will thereafter keep him advised of their places of residence to enable him to settle properly their accounts for heat and light furnished under G.O. No. 61, W.D., March 22, 1907. Officers intending to vacate residences in which the gas or electricity consumed is measured by separate meters will notify the depot quartermaster in advance of the date on which the residences are to be vacated.

II. Publishes the digest of decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury of May 7, 1907, concerning the Act of March 2, 1907, providing for the retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, as published in our last issue page 1043.

CIRCULAR 34, MAY 21, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. All correspondence between the heads of staff departments and officers on duty at general recruiting stations, general recruit depots, or the United States Military Prison, will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, except in cases in which direct communication is authorized by Par. 789, Army Regulations. In such cases the correspondence should not pass through the office of any intermediate authority.

II. Announces that the National German American Bank of St. Paul, Minn., has been changed from a temporary depositary to one for regular purposes.

III. Par. II, Circular No. 51, W.D., Nov. 20, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

"II. Par. 261, Army Regulations, is construed as prohibiting the employment of non-commissioned officers as company barbers, or as agents for laundries, or in any position of a similar character."

G.O. 50, MAY 13, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 19th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 1st Battalion, to Fort Bliss, Tex.; 2d Battalion, to Fort McIntosh, Tex.; 3d Battalion, to Fort Reno, Okla.

G.O. 52, MAY 16, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 28, these headquarters, April 22, 1907, is amended so as to direct the field and staff of the 2d Squadron, and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., to proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Troops E and H to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The field and staff of 2d Squadron and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., will go into camp temporarily at the Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until further orders.

G.O. 16, MAY 10, 1907, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as chief signal officer of the department and as officer in charge of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, relieving Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps.

G.O. 16, MAY 16, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Under authority of the War Department dated May 14, 1907, G.O. No. 4, c.s., these headquarters, reducing the forage ration for public animals, is revoked. The restoration to the full allowance of the forage ration is authorized to take effect May 15, 1907.

By command of Major General Grant:
H. C. CARBAUGH, Lieut. Col., J.A., A.A.G.

G.O. 25, MAY 9, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. general, having reported for duty, is announced as chief surgeon of the department and attending surgeon at these headquarters, relieving Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surgeon general, who will stand relieved from duty in this department.

G.O. 19, MAY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Col. William F. Tucker, asst. paymaster general, having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of the department.

G.O. 28, MAY 13, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces the results of the target firing in this department for the year 1906.

G.O. 14, MAY 15, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty as acting adjutant general, Northern Division, with station at Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Wardfield, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as acting adjutant general, Northern Division.

G.O. 15, MAY 20, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., acting inspector general, having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the inspector general, Northern Division.

G.O. 40, MAY 13, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In compliance with the requirements of G.O. No. 100, W.D., Washington, May 2, 1907, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

ALBERT L. MYER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, APRIL 24, 1907, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Gives instructions relative to indoor practical instruction-garrison training, and for out-door instruction and field training.

G.O. 39, MAY 10, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Capt. Preston Brown, paym., is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the Chief Paymaster, Army of Cuban Pacification, with station in Marianao.

G.O. 41, MAY 13, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as chief ordnance officer and depot ordnance officer of this Army, with station in Havana, Cuba, relieving Capt. William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept.

G.O. 42, MAY 13, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Cos. I, L and M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty in Cuba on June 7, 1907, and will proceed on the U.S.S. Army transport Kipatrick, scheduled to leave Havana on that date, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Leavenworth, for station.

G.O. 11, APRIL 3, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Col. Edward E. Dravo, asst. coms. general, having reported his arrival on the transport Thomas, is announced as chief commissary of the division.

G.O. 5, MARCH 6, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao, during the temporary absence on duty of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S. Army.

FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD, Col., 2d Inf.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 4, MARCH 4, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the post of Parang, Mind., of which Lieut. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf., was president, and Capt. John K. Moore, 15th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." The specification alleged that Lieutenant Mygatt, being on special duty as municipal president of the town of Parang, Mindanao, R.I., and living at the post of Parang, and having received from the C.O. of his regiment and station, Col. J. F. Huston, 19th Inf., a lawful order in words as follows:

"Parang, Mind., P.I., Jan. 8, 1907, G.O. No. 1.
"Until further orders no officer nor enlisted man of this command will leave the limits of the reservation without authority from this office in each individual case. A rigid observance of this order is enjoined upon all concerned. The president of the town, now a resident on the post, and the health officer will not be affected by this order."

"By order of Colonel Huston:
"G. W. Helms, Capt. and Adj., 19th Inf., Adjut."
"I did write and sign a letter concerning Colonel Huston and submit it to the adjutant, post of Parang, in words as follows:
"Parang, Mind., P.I., Jan. 18, 1907.
"Military Secretary, Dept. of Mindanao, P.I.
"(Through military channels.)

"Sir: I have the honor to make complaint of the restrictions placed upon the officers and men of this post by G.O. No. 1, C.S., Parang, for the following reasons: So far as I have been able to learn (it is commonly rumored here) the cause, solely, for its issuance was based upon the personal animosity of Colonel Huston against Señor Acisclo Geminex, a merchant of Parang. Colonel Huston endeavoring thereby to injure the latter financially. Therefore it is not seen why every member of this command should suffer, by restrictions placed upon them, in order that their commanding officer might gain a personal end. This order does not restrict me, nor am I, at present, a member of Colonel Huston's command, but as an officer of the Army, and as an officer of the 19th Infantry I am unwilling to witness, without protest, what I consider to be an abuse of authority, which not only causes unjust restrictions upon the officers and men at Parang, but financial loss to many innocent persons in the adjacent town as well. Very respectfully,
L. J. Mygatt, 1st Lieut., 19th Inf."

which letter is in its criticisms, imputations, insinuations and tone, insubordinate and disrespectful to Colonel Huston, and conducive to insubordination, disobedience and the destruction of good order and discipline in the command of the said Colonel Huston.

Lieutenant Mygatt pleaded "not guilty." The court finding guilty, sentenced Lieutenant Mygatt "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, and to forfeit \$25 of his pay per month for the period of three months." General Bliss, the department commander, in reviewing the proceedings said:

"The proceedings, finding and sentence are approved. So much of the sentence as relates to forfeiture of pay is remitted. In administering a reprimand the reviewing authority would remind Lieutenant Mygatt of the serious blot which this trial and conviction places upon the record of an officer of known ability. And it is hoped that his otherwise commendable enthusiasm and zeal in the work assigned him will not again lead him to forget his military status and obligations, or that entire official respect is always due his superiors in the military service. Orders have heretofore been issued releasing Lieutenant Mygatt from arrest and restoring him to duty."

G.O. 25, APRIL 4, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The 41st Co., P.S., upon being relieved by the 19th Co., at Dava, Samar, will proceed via Tanauan, Leyte, to take station at Burauen.

Co. A, 1st Inf., upon being relieved at Balangiga to proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for station.

Co. L, 1st Inf., will proceed from Camp Connell, Samar, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty in the field, relieving Co. C, 1st Inf., which will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for station.

G.O. 26, APRIL 5, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

After the arrival of the 19th Co., P.S., at Dava, Samar, Co. K, 1st Inf., will be relieved from duty at that station and Basey, Samar, and will proceed to and take station at Camp Connell, Samar.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Chase W. Kennedy, A.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport leaving Manila about July 15, 1907, to San Francisco, for further orders. (May 22, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered, to take effect June 30, 1907: Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson upon the discontinuance of the Atlantic Division will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Gulf, to relieve Major Ira A. Haynes, who will proceed to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1907, for duty. Lieut. Col. John S. White upon the discontinuance of the Southwestern Division will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general, Department of Missouri, to relieve Major Charles R. Noyes. Major Noyes will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as adjutant general of that department. Major Samuel W. Dunning upon the discontinuance of the Pacific Division will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief Q.M., Department of the Visayas. (April 3, Phil. D.)

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect on or about June 3, 1907, is granted Major Thomas Cruise, Q.M., chief Q.M. of the department. (May 10, D. M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Frank J. Morrow, Q.M., from further duty in the Army transport service, and upon his relief from duty as transport Q.M. of the transport Thomas, by 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will proceed to Portland, Me., take station at that place, and assume charge of construction work at Fort McKinley, Fort Levee, Fort Preble, Fort Williams, Fort Scammel, and Fort Knox, Me., relieving the constructing quartermasters at Fort McKinley, Fort Levee, Fort Preble, and Fort Williams of that duty. Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, Q.M., will take station at Fort Adams, R.I., and assume charge of construction work at that post and at Fort Greble, Fort Getty, Fort Wetherill, and Fort Philip Kearny, R.I., relieving the officer now on duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Greble, R.I., of his duty as constructing quartermaster. Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M., is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at Governor's Island, N.Y., and as assistant to the chief Q.M., Dept. of the East, and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty as quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Hancock, N.J., relieving 1st Lieut. William Paterson, C.A., of those duties. (May 20, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as assistant in his office. (April 3, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frank F. Eastman, coms. (May 18, D. Lakes.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Sandstrom, now at No. 2107 Ellen Dale avenue, Los Angeles, having signified his desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough on June 1, 1907, will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Thomas B. Kennedy (appointed May 17, 1907, from 1st sergeant, 124th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Andrews, Mass., will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Felix Muraszko upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 16, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks (appointed May 21, 1907, from commissary sergeant, 12th Cav.), now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Harry Corcoran. (May 21, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles W. Simmes will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards. (May 16, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William E. Purviance, surg., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Major William G. Gambill, paymaster, is relieved from temporary duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will join his proper station. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. William N. Bispham, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (April 3, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William A. Duncan, asst. surg., from temporary duty at the division hospital, Manila, and will return to his proper station on transport Thomas. (April 5, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William A. Wickline, asst. surg., will proceed to Manila for further instructions. Sergt. 1st Class Nasib K. Maf from further duty at San Mateo, Rizal, and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 6, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in station of medical officers, are ordered: First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, asst. surg., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., will return to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 5, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William R. Davis, asst. surg., will report in person on July 22, 1907, to Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg., president of the examining board at Manila, for examination for advancement. (May 20, W.D.)

The following surgeons are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the 58th annual meeting of the

American Medical Association, to be held in Atlantic City, N.J., June 4 to 7, 1907: Major Charles Richard, Major Paul F. Straub. (May 22, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers, to determine the results of preliminary examinations of applicants and for the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (May 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 10, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg. (May 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur C. Delacroix, New York City, will proceed to San Francisco, for assignment to duty. (May 20, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall is extended one month. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, Fort Logan, Colo. (May 8, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Oswald F. Henning, having reported, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for temporary duty. (May 2, D.G.)

First Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, relieving Capt. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg., who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S. is granted Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg., to take effect about May 14, 1907. (May 9, A.C.P.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 115, May 16, 1907, W.D., as directs Major William E. Purviance, surg., to proceed to Fort Logan, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., is extended fourteen days on account of sickness. (May 17, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George Trotter-Tyler is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (May 30, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. William J. Enders, who will proceed to Fort Snelling, for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George Trotter-Tyler will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty, Contract Surg. Michael E. Hughes is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (April 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 25, 1907, is granted Contr. Surg. William H. Richardson, Fort Sheridan. (May 16, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, H.C., will be sent to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., who will be sent to Manila for duty. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Sergt. William J. Mulford, H.C., to Abuyog, Leyte, relieving Sergt. 1st Class George H. Arnold, who will proceed to Camp Hay, Samar, for duty. (March 30, D. Vis.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Doran, H.C., en route to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will report to the C.O., post of Iloilo, for duty. (March 25, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alfred J. Askew, H.C., from duty at the post of Jolo, Jolo, to Cotabato, Mindanao, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Clymer B. Long, H.C., who will be sent to the post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (March 18, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (May 8, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Emile Hartman, jr., H.C., from duty at the Post of Parang, Mindanao, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 8, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Homer J. Robinson, H.C., will be discharged without honor from the Army by the C.O., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., on account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court. (May 22, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty as chief paymaster, Department of California. (May 18, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the department. (April 30, D.G.)

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, paymaster, from duty at Iloilo on April 1, to take station at Tacloban, Leyte. (March 27, D.V.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Earl I. Brown, C.E., from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Wilmington, N.C., to take station at that place. (May 1, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., is relieved from duty in connection with the building of roads on the Island of Cuba, and will take station at Guantanamo, relieving Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., of all duties now in his charge. (May 11, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., to take station at San Juan, y Martinez, Province of Pinar del Rio. (May 11, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, C.E., is detailed on duty in connection with the building of roads on the Island of Cuba, with station at Vinales, Province of Pinar del Rio, and will report to Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., for the necessary instructions. (May-11, A.C.P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John Harris, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John J. Murphy, who will be sent to Fort Douglas, for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Harris, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William T. Hargis, who will be sent to Fort Douglas for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 115, W.D., May 16, 1907, relating to Ord. Sergts. John Harris and John J. Murphy, is revoked. (May 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ludwig Leiner, Fort Caswell, will be sent to Havana, on the transport leaving Newport News, Va., about June 1, 1907. Upon the arrival at Havana he will be sent to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with orders to report to 1st Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army May 16: To be sergeants: Corpls. William J. Hughes, James Egan, Joseph Telmos, Walter Gard, Homer J. Silger, Clarence M. Johns, Joseph S. Berisford, and Charles W. Davison, to date May 16, 1907. To be corporals: First-Class Privts. Peter A. Devine, Perry H. Sorrell, Edmund A. Wisdom, Earle H. Fuller, John H. McDonald, Samuel F. Lambert, Robert L. Patton, Sidney A. Reed, and Louis J. O'Connor, to date May 16, 1907.

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Pittsburgh, Penn., for the purpose of inspecting certain Signal Corps property being manufactured at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty under the direction of the chief signal officer of Department of Columbia. (May 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 107, W.D., May 7, 1907, as relates to 1st Class Sergt. Jacob Plotowski, Signal Corps, is revoked. He will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., will proceed from El Paso, Texas, to Fort Logan, Colo., and report in arrest, not later than May 18, to the C.O., and for trial to the president of the G.O.M. convened at that post. (May 7, D. Colo.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Target practice of the 3d Squadron, 2d Cav., at Fort Snell

ing, Minn., will this year be held on the rifle range belonging to the State of Minnesota, located near Lake City, Minn., the use of this range having been tendered by the adjutant general, State of Minnesota. (May 6, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEVER.

Major Guy Carlton, 4th Cav., was on March 5 assigned to the 3d Squadron.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Sergt. Walter J. Lynch, Troop A, 5th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list. (May 18, W.D.)

The following transfers in the 5th Cavalry, not involving a station, were made on May 10: Major Noel S. Bishop from the 3d Squadron to the 2d Squadron; Major Fred W. Foster from the 2d Squadron to the 3d Squadron; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, squadron adjutant, from the 3d Squadron to the 2d Squadron; 2d Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, squadron Q.M., and C.S., from the 3d Squadron to the 2d Squadron; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, squadron Q.M. and C.S., from the 2d Squadron to the 3d Squadron; Squadron Sergt. Major John C. Christophel from the 3d Squadron to the 2d Squadron; Squadron Sergt. Major Walter E. Shearman from the 2d Squadron to the 3d Squadron. The following transfers were made on May 13 made in the 5th Cavalry: Second Lieut. Peter J. Hanesse, from Troop D to Troop E; 2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan from unassigned to Troop D.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., 6th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (May 17, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., having arrived on the transport Thomas, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 4, D. Luns.)

Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about May 10, 1907. Captain Kennington is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment leaving this port on the transport scheduled to sail on or about June 15, 1907. (April 6, Phil. D.)

Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about May 1, 1907. Captain Rhea is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment leaving this port on the transport scheduled to sail on or about June 15, 1907. (April 6, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., to take effect about the time the 8th Cavalry shall be relieved from duty in this division, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (April 1, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, 8th Cav., will, upon the departure of his regiment from this division, report to the commanding general, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for competitive examination for appointment as first lieutenant of Coast Artillery, after which he will proceed on the transport to sail on May 15, 1907, to San Francisco, and thence to join his regiment. (April 5, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., is extended twenty days in view of exceptional circumstances existing. (May 16, D. Cal.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry D. Moehlmann, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 22, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Cook Petrum R. Frazier, Troop G, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 18, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Second Lieuts. Ephraim T. Graham and Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., will proceed to Manila April 29, for competitive examination for appointment as first lieutenant of Field Artillery. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, 10th Cav., is assigned to temporary duty with station in Denver, Colo., pending final action on his examination by retiring board. (May 14, D. Colo.)

Cook Stephen H. Duboise, Troop I, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 20, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for two months with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., to take effect on or about June 1, 1907. (May 13, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., to take effect on or about May 14, 1907. (May 9, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav., from duty in Cuba, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., reporting in person to Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (May 14, A.C.P.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., to take effect on or about July 1, 1907. (May 15, A.D.)

The unauthorized absence without leave on Jan. 5, 1907, of 2d Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav., is excused as having been unavoidable. (May 13, D.T.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., to take effect on or about July 1, 1907. (May 15, A.D.)

First Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., will proceed to Guthrie, Oklahoma, on June 1, 1907, for duty with the militia of that territory until Oct. 1, 1907, when he will return to his proper station. (May 22, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav., is relieved from the further operation of Par. 18, S.O. 91, April 18, 1907, W.D., and will join that portion of the 15th Cavalry stationed in Cuba. (May 18, W.D.)

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., will proceed from Santa Clara to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in connection with reconnaissance duty. (May 1, A.C.P.)

Col. George F. Chase, 15th Cav., having been detailed for service, and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, is relieved from duty in Cuba, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (May 10, A.C.P.)

Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cav., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and join the portion of the 15th Cavalry stationed at that post. (May 21, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. William E. DeSombre, A.C., is granted leave for three months, to take effect about June 1, 1907. (May 13, Pac. D.)

The following officers of Coast Artillery will report in person on Aug. 28, 1907, to the commandant of the School of Gunnery Defense at Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction at that school: Capt. Clint C. Hearn, William R. Smith, George H. McManus, James M. Williams, Elmer J. Wallace, and Homer B. Grant. (May 16, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Guy B. Hanna, A.C., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 8, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Coast Artillery are ordered: Major Thomas Ridgway from the command of the Artillery District of Cape Fear River to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. Major Herman C. Schumm to Fort Caswell, N.C., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Cape Fear River. (May 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as relates to Major Herman C. Schumm, C.A., is revoked. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A., is transferred from the 5th Company to the unassigned list. He will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, for staff duty. (May 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A., is placed on the unassigned list and will report to the president of the Artillery board at Fort Monroe, for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men of the Coast Artillery will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Sergt. Major Edward B. Wharfton, senior grade, Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Sergt. Major Albert W. Childress, junior grade, Fort Andrews, Mass., to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Sergt. Major Leopold Rapp, junior grade, Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Morgan, Ala. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. Alston Hamilton, C.A., will return to his proper station, Fort Monroe, Va. (May 18, W.D.)

The following officers of Coast Artillery will report in person on Aug. 28, 1907, to the commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction at that school: Capt. Samuel M. English, Ralph M. Mitchell and Richard H. Williams and Joseph Matson; 1st Lieuts. Guy E. Manning, Theodore H. Koch, John J. Lipoi, Allan Lefort, Henry H. Scott, Ralph E. Herring, Carle E. Wiggins, Officers Hope and 2d Lieuts. Fielding L. Poindexter and William M. Davis. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Charles H. Hunter, C.A. (May 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William E. Thompson, junior grade, Coast Art. (appointed May 16, 1907, from sergeant, 59th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Andrews, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (May 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Clark, C.A., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, and will report in person to the commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., on Aug. 28, 1907, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction at that school. (May 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Coast Artillery are ordered:

Capt. James A. Shipton from duty at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., to take effect June 15, 1907, and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as disbursing officer of the school and of the torpedo depot and as recorder of the torpedo board, relieving Capt. Robert E. Callan, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of Artillery for duty as assistant in his office. Capt. Lloyd England from duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Robert E. Callan, and is transferred from the unassigned list to the 48th Co., C.A. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain England will join the company to which he is assigned. (May 21, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 24, S.O. No. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as relates to Majors Stephen M. Foote and Oscar I. Straub, C.A., is suspended until such time as they shall have completed their duties as members of a board for the examination of gunners. (May 22, W.D.)

Major John W. Ruckman, C.A., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board to meet at San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., relieved. (May 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles T. Smart, F.A., from duty at that place, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, F.A. (May 22, W.D.)

Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, C.A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to the provisional governor of Cuba for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

[Note.—An order assigning officers to the Coast Artillery will be found elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., 3d Inf., will proceed from Fort Lawton to American Lake Target Camp, Wash., for duty thereat. (May 7, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., is granted leave for three months. (May 10, Pac. D.)

Cook John Rourke, Co. C, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is assigned temporarily as Q.M. at Seattle, Wash., during the illness of Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M. (May 21, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. George M. Holley, 4th Inf., is at his own request relieved from his detail as captain, 28th Co., P.S., and will join his regiment. (May 18, W.D.)

The following transfer was on May 17 made in the 4th Infantry: First Lieut. Constant Cordier from Co. H to Co. F.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf., transferred to Company M, will, upon expiration of his leave report at Cardenas for duty with his company. (May 1, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. John E. Rutherford, 5th Inf., now in arrest at Camp Columbus, Cuba, will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for further instructions. (May 14, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Richard R. Steedman, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (May 1, D.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 6th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for appointment as a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery. (May 21, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Ross L. Bush, 10th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty at the military prison. (May 16, Pac. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days. (May 15, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Peter Vredenburg, 11th Inf. (May 7, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for one month, effective on or about June 1, 1907, is granted Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf. (May 22, D.E.)

The C.O. Fort Niagara, N.Y., will send the 3d Battalion, 12th Infantry, to Farnham, Erie County, N.Y., for duty with and to participate in encampment of the 4th Brigade, N.Y., which is to be held at Farnham, N.Y., from Aug. 17 to Aug. 24, 1907, inclusive. The troops will march going and returning and will start so as to reach Farnham not later than Aug. 16, 1907. (May 23, D.E.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for medical treatment and recuperation for a period of one month. (April 1, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 16th Inf., from duty at the U.S. M.A., and upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (May 22, W.D.)

First Sergt. James Gallagher, Co. E, 16th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 22, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., will proceed to Newport News, Va., in time to embark on the U.S. Army transport scheduled to sail for Havana, Cuba, June 15, 1907, and join his proper station. (May 20, D.E.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert P. Udyke, 17th Inf., is extended to and including July 11, 1907. (May 16, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Robert P. Udyke, 17th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 11, 1907. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for two months with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., and to apply for an extension of one month. (May 1, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, 17th Inf., now at Havana, Cuba, will proceed to Camaguey, to join the headquarters of his regiment with a view to assuming command of the regiment, during the absence on leave of Colonel Van Orsdale. (May 1, Pac. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. M. Wetherill, 19th Inf., Zamboanga, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 15, D. Min.)

Capt. E. S. Walton, 19th Inf., was on March 27 relieved as regimental Q.M., effective March 31, 1907, and Capt. T. G. Hanson, 19th Inf., was on March 27, appointed quartermaster of the regiment in his stead.

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 10, D. Colo.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. James R. Goodale, 22d Inf., will report in person to Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco for examination by the board. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell. (May 11, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.

Second Lieut. James E. McDonald, 24th Inf., now at Camp Downes, Leyte, will proceed to Bureau, Leyte, for duty as quartermaster at that station. (April 5, D.V.)

Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., is detailed as transport quartermaster and commissary of the transport Crook during the voyage of that transport to Alaska and return to San Francisco, Cal. (May 16, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf. (May 11, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., will proceed to Holt Springs, Ark. (May 8, A.C.P.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Mizick, 27th Inf., now at Marianao, will return to his proper station, Bejucal, Cuba. (May 14, A.C.P.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., Matanzas, will proceed to Ciedra on duty in connection with reconnaissance work. (May 7, A.C.P.)

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., from duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, to the station of his company, for duty in command of the latter. (May 8, A.C.P.)

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., will proceed to the station of his company for duty in command of the latter. (May 4, A.C.P.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Sheridan, in time to report on June 5, 1907, to Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., at that post, for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 13, D. Colo.)

First Sergt. Napoleon Matte, Co. I, 29th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 29th Inf., transferred from 17th Inf., is relieved from duty in Cuba, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 8, A.C.P.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. John N. Strait, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (May 8, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, 29th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for appointment as a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery. (May 18, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, effective on or about June 18, 1907, is granted Capt. William S. Woodruff, P.R.P.R. of Infantry. (May 22, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfer and assignment of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Albert Younglof from the 11th Co. to the 10th Co.; 2d Lieut. Ygnacio Abelin (appointed from battalion sergeant major, 1st Battalion), is assigned to the 11th Co. (April 3, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John S. Grisard, retired, at his own request is relieved from active duty in Cuba, to take effect May 31, 1907, and will then proceed to his home, Louisville, Ky. (May 18, W.D.)

Capt. George L. Byrrode, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., to take effect June 15, 1907, and will then proceed to his home. (May 21, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is convened to meet at the post of Jolo, Jolo, on March 4, 1907, to make the preliminary examination of such enlisted candidates for appointment as second lieutenant as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav.; Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Albert G. Lore, asst. surg.; and 2d Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.

Sect. Harold S. Naylor, Troop L, 4th Cav., will report to Major Edward H. Browne for examination. (March 1, D. Min.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.; Major T. Bentley Mott, F.A.; Capt. Winfield S. Overton, F.A., is appointed to meet during the ensuing summer at Sparta, Wis., at such time as the 10th Battery, Field Art., holds its target practice at that place, for the purpose of examining into the suitability for infantry and field artillery target practice of a tract of land near Sparta and of one near Camp Douglas, Wis., now used as an encampment ground by the militia of Wisconsin, with a view to determining whether it is advisable to continue the lease of the former or to purchase the latter tract. (May 18, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Division Hospital, Manila, April 2, 1907, for the examination of 2d Lieut. William J. Davis, 8th Inf., to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf.; Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Major Alexander N. Stark, surg.; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf. (April 1, Phil. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, F.A.; Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, F.A.; Major John E. McMahon, F.A.; Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.; Capt. William Lassiter, F.A., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, to consider and report fully upon the question of field artillery stables—horse, light, and mountain. (May 18, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

A G.C.M. at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, May 15, 1907. Detail: Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Majors, William Black, retired, Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., Thomas H. Rees, C.E., John Conklin, A.C.; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired, Stephen H. Elliott, 11th Cav., George LeR. Irwin, A.C., Frank Parker, 11th Cav., George G. Gately, A.C., John Robertson, 27th Inf., and Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James G. Green, retired; Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., judge advocate. (May 10, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., and 1st Sergt. Burt I. Cooper, Co. B, 26th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to report on June 5, 1907, to Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., at that post for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 13, D.T.)

Master Signal Electrician Magnus Nordquist will be sept. to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Left Honolulu May 9 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.
DIX—Arrived May 19 at Nagasaki.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Havana May 20.
LOGAN—Left Honolulu for Nagasaki May 14.
MCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Nagasaki May 16.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News, Va., May 17.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco May 15.
LISCUM—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.
WARREN—At San Francisco.
BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

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CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY desires transfer to **FIELD ARTILLERY**, provided same can be done without loss of rank. Address C., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED—TRANSFER TO CAVALRY by captain of Infantry, March, 1901. Address L., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

1ST LIEUTENANT, about 160 on new list, Coast Artillery, would like to transfer to the Field. Address B.X., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York.

2D LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, about 200 on list, desires transfer with **2D LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY**. Will give five hundred dollars for transfer. Address C. B. A., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

A REVOLUTIONARY DECISION.

The text of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of "Lewis E. Brown vs. The United States," was first made known to the Judge Advocate General's Office through its exclusive publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week. It may be said that the decision has produced something like consternation in this department of the Army, as it is feared that it may be so construed as to unsettle the findings of courts-martial in numerous cases arising in the administration of military justice from the time of the Mexican War until now. Art. 77, A.W., provides that "officers of the Regular Army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the officers or soldiers of other forces." It has always been held by the government that when an officer of the Regular Army is permitted to accept a commission in the volunteers, and has been regularly admitted into the military service as an officer of volunteers, his regular commission becomes dormant and he is to be treated in all respects as an officer of volunteers. The practice and decisions of the Department have, therefore, uniformly been that such an officer may lawfully sit as a member of a court for the trial of officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces in spite of the prohibition of Art. 77. Now comes the Supreme Court and reverses the departmental conclusions of law, thus apparently invalidating all of the decisions of courts which are based upon departmental construction.

The Supreme Court has in this case disregarded the principle of comity, which has led the courts to attach great weight to the constructions placed upon a statute by the Department from which the statute doubtless emanated in the first instance, and which is charged with the interpretation and execution of the same. In this case there has been long-continued departmental construction of the statute in question, and under it the rights of a large number of officers who have been tried by courts-martial similarly constituted have been determined, and it is submitted that the construction placed upon this statute by the War Department, continuing as it has for a period of nearly half a century, has acquired the force of law, and this construction should not have been lightly overturned by the court unless the strongest and most cogent reasons are shown therefor.

In the brief in the case submitted by the government the attention of the court was drawn to the serious consequences that would ensue upon a reversal of the executive interpretation which was placed upon the 97th Article of War over sixty years ago.

During the War with Mexico it was the practice to permit a Regular officer holding a volunteer commission to sit as a member of a court for the trial of volunteers. At the outbreak of the Civil War the question was fully and carefully reconsidered and the conclusion reached that as volunteer troops were assimilated in their organization and discipline to the militia forces, courts-martial for their trial should be composed of volunteer officers only. But it was also held, upon equal consideration, that one having a dormant Regular commission, but who exercised the functions of military office in the volunteer forces into which he had been inducted by a lawful exercise of the appointing power, was competent to take part in the trial of officers and enlisted men of the volunteers. Under the administrative practice which ensued upon the interpretation so placed by the Department on the 77th Article of War great numbers of courts have been appointed, acquittals have been reached, convictions have been had, sentences have been imposed and executed, benefits and emoluments growing out of subsequent enactments of Congress have accrued, and the obligations so created have been satisfied. It remains to be seen what advantage will be taken of this new decision by those who have been made the victims of a ruling contrary to that now declared by the Supreme Court. It would seem from what is stated in the decision we published last week that the court is of the opinion that it will not affect cases decided previous to the adoption of Article 77 in 1874.

NEW IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

While no official report on the recent trials of submarine boats in Narragansett Bay has been published, the accounts given in the daily press indicate that the trials have been successful far beyond general expectation. The newspaper reports may be based on superficial information, and prudence suggests that they be taken with some degree of reserve, but if trustworthy they show that both types of boats used in the trials successfully withstood tests of great severity and largely, if not wholly, justified the claims of their designers. In speed at varying degrees of submergence, navigation, safety and ability to withstand water pressure at great depths, these little vessels appear to have met the most exacting requirements.

Assuming, then, that the naval experts in charge of the trials will confirm the statements of the daily press, we may conclude that the submarine has passed beyond the experimental stage and taken a place of its own as a unit of naval organization. To what extent that fact would affect the present tendency of naval construction none but the most sanguine prophet will venture to predict. Those who hold that the submarine is destined to supplant the battleship and the cruiser are looking very far ahead, and the accuracy of their view is open to question. The fulfillment of their prediction requires that the submarine shall be a sea-going vessel capable of cruising long distances. Whether that requirement can be met seems problematical, yet the French have set out to develop just such a vessel, with a displacement of 800 tons and capable of crossing the Atlantic. The creation of a submarine embodying those qualities might conceivably check the universal tendency toward bigness in hulls and armament, and thus lead to sweeping changes in the conduct of naval warfare, but until such a vessel has been built and its efficiency demonstrated, we fancy that the submarine will be valuable chiefly as a fleet auxiliary and in the work of harbor defense. The relative value of the submarine and the battleship will probably be ascertained only in a general action engaging a considerable number of vessels of both types. We know from practical experience what the battleship can do, but we do not know what the submarine can do. Until the two types have met in action under conditions affording a fair opportunity for each to do its best all talk about one supplanting the other is premature and reckless.

If the submarine shall ultimately have a great modifying effect upon the operations of war, it seems probable that aerial navigation will also exert a similar influence. It is a curious circumstance that the deep interest of naval scientists in the problem of submarine navigation is paralleled by the interest of military experts in the problem of aerial navigation. Here and in Europe the adaptation of airships to military purposes is engaging the attention of the military authorities more largely than ever before. So distinguished a scientist as Alexander Graham Bell declares that the problem of aerial navigation has been solved by American investigators. If that is a fact, it may have a more tremendous effect upon the warfare of the future than will the perfecting of the submarine. Doctor Bell foresees the appearance of the aerial battleship capable of great speed and wide sailing radius, cruising at lofty altitudes and deluging hostile armies and fleets with high explosives.

The development of the submarine and the aerial battleship will render war more deadly, and is therefore to be encouraged in the interest of peace. For as warfare becomes more terrible the nations of the earth will be more reluctant to engage in it. Under conditions requiring that the battles of the future should be fought below the surface of the sea, or among the clouds, the international peace idea would command more serious attention than it is likely to receive until those conditions have arrived.

MR. CARNEGIE'S WAR ON WAR.

Even before the echoes of Mr. Carnegie's recent Peace Congress have completely died away the promoter of that pleasant social function has come forward with another project which again discloses his optimism, his strong self-reliance and his serene belief that the millennium of universal peace is about to dawn upon the world. Like many other benevolent observers, Mr. Carnegie has deplored the combative propensities of the Latin American republics and wished that those countries could be induced to behave themselves. Whenever a bumptious revolutionist in Central America has taken the field with a devastating army, consisting of himself and ten or a dozen private soldiers, Mr. Carnegie has shuddered at the impending horrors of war. The frequency of such occurrences has distressed him so keenly that, in some cases, he has allowed day after day to pass without having increased the tax burden of a country town by thrusting a free library upon it. The limit of endurance has been reached, however, and Mr. Carnegie now steps forward with a scheme which, if properly executed, will put grim-visaged war out of business and transform the Latin republics into a perpetual union of amity and concord.

Mr. Carnegie's program is simplicity itself. Constituting himself the special guardian of the peace of Central and South America, he has organized a peace mission whose duty it shall be to visit all the Latin republics and persuade them to enter into an international brotherhood of peace and good-will. It is Mr. Carnegie's opinion that the enterprise cannot fail. He has the money, and he is our foremost exemplar of the doctrine that money can do anything within the reach of human endeavor. One sure

thing is that his cash will receive a hearty welcome in the Southern republics, but whether those who receive it will spend it in building temples of peace or in organizing a new series of revolutions is a question on which less-sanguine men than Mr. Carnegie may differ. Nevertheless, if Mr. Carnegie shall unite the republics to the South in a compact, durable agreement to be good, he will have accomplished the noblest victory in his relentless war against war. More power to his plethoric check-book! If he succeeds he will have earned the unlimited gratitude of the United States Navy, whose officers and men have been required at intervals through a long period of years to make it unmistakably known to various of our Southern neighbors that their little wars must in no event be permitted to endanger neutral interests. Should Mr. Carnegie take that job off the Navy's hands, nothing will be too good for him.

Theoretically, Mr. Carnegie's scheme is bold, beautiful and beyond criticism. In organizing for its practical execution, however, he has taken a step which we contemplate with a certain degree of solicitude. It is announced that the chief of his peace mission is to be Señor Diego Mendoza, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. The statement was made also that Prof. W. R. Shepard, of Columbia University, would be Señor Mendoza's colleague, but that was evidently an error, Professor Shepard having declared that he was going to South America solely as the representative of the university. He will visit eight South American republics, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. He sailed from New York May 11, and carried the highest credentials from the State Department and the diplomatic representatives of the countries named.

Our solicitude is with respect to the appointment of Señor Mendoza. It is true that he was a self-appointed delegate to Mr. Carnegie's personally-conducted peace congress in New York, and it may be that Mr. Carnegie regards that fact as fully qualifying him as a messenger of peace to the Southern republics. It appears to be of no consequence to Mr. Carnegie that Señor Mendoza is persona non grata to President Reyes of the Republic of Colombia, which he formerly represented as Minister at Washington. Señor Mendoza was recalled from that post last June, it having been charged that he had misrepresented the attitude of his government toward the United States in matters relating to the Republic of Panama. His conduct since his recall is said to have been such that he has found it desirable to live somewhere else than in the country which he had lately represented. Of course, however, these facts, if facts they be, can have no weight with Mr. Carnegie. He wants a peace commissioner and, having decided that Señor Mendoza is the man for the job, the countries which he is to federate into a union of sweetness and light may either submit or go hang. Nor is it of any concern to the promoter of this benevolent project that, if Señor Mendoza sets forth on his mission, President Reyes will probably send a notification to each of the South American republics stating the present relations between the former Minister and the Reyes administration. The situation is simple. The Latin republics need peace and, if they won't accept it from Señor Mendoza, Mr. Carnegie may be driven to the unpleasant necessity of backing them up against the wall and ramming it down their throats.

The United States Government will not be selfish enough to claim any credit for the Carnegie scheme. On the contrary we may safely assume that it will notify all hands that it is in no shape or manner responsible for nor associated with it. Our Government has no desire either to be snubbed or laughed at by the lesser republics. If Mr. Carnegie craves experience of that sort, all right. He is rich and can afford it.

THE NAVY'S FOREIGN GUESTS.

The officers and men of Admiral Evans's fleet sent to Portsmouth are "dead broke" in consequence of their too generous expenditure for the entertainment of their foreign guests, the meagre appropriation allowed them for this purpose being ridiculously inadequate. As such entertainments abroad are paid for out of the national treasury, the foreign visitors have naturally assumed that this was the case here. It has not been the foreigners alone who have had to be provided for, but the visitors from the shore brought to Norfolk and Fort Monroe to see the show. Surely it is time for Congress to provide liberally for the entertainment of those it invites to our shores to witness a public display. The expense distributed among 80,000,000 of people would not amount to more than one mill apiece, where, as it is, the burden is sufficient, when thrown upon a few generous sailors, to be a source of great embarrassment to all and in some cases a real hardship. We know, for example, of an officer who, to meet obligations of this sort, was obliged to take his children out of the private school in which they were getting their education, give up his comfortable home and put his family into a cheap "hash house." General Hancock died heavily in debt because of obligations of hospitality imposed upon him at the time of the celebration of our national centennial. The parsimony on the part of Congress which leads to such results is a public disgrace.

One thing which has deeply impressed the bluejackets of foreign navies who have recently come into contact with those of the United States Navy is the generous money supply of the American sailors and their liberality in spending it. To the foreigners the pay and ration of the American bluejackets have appeared almost unbelievably lavish, and the entertainments given on American

ships for the visitors have filled the latter with amazement. In entertaining their foreign guests the American sailors have established a world record and given a demonstration of hospitality of which the whole country should be proud. The pay of our bluejackets is by no means what it should be, and we are hopeful that the next Congress will vote to increase it. The fact remains however, and it affords a certain negative consolation, that our sailors are better paid and better fed than those of any other navy in the world, the best witness to this fact being the enlisted men on foreign warships now cruising in American waters. Another gratifying fact with regard to the extensive mingling of American and foreign bluejackets is that there has been among them absolutely no wrangling or quarreling worthy of serious notice. The conduct of all hands has been beyond criticism, and entitles both the Americans and their guests from abroad to the heartiest praise and congratulations.

President Roosevelt's letter to Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., on the occasion of that officer's retirement from the active list of the Navy is as well deserved as it is graceful and sincere. Admiral Converse's withdrawal from the Bureau of Navigation deprives that bureau of a chief whose energy, skill and broad-minded policies have been factors of almost incalculable value in the upbuilding of our Navy, and whose influence has done wonders to improve the personnel of the fleet. The absolute withdrawal of this modest, accomplished and progressive officer from active service would be a deplorable loss to the Navy, and the Government is to be congratulated upon the fact that he is to continue on duty, having been appointed president of the Board of Naval Construction, an office virtually created for him. In this capacity he will be closely identified with the building of the two 20,000-ton battleships authorized by the last Congress, and it is only stating an admitted truth to say that no other officer in the Navy is better equipped than he to deal with the intricate problems which the construction of those vessels will involve. His successor as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Wilfrid H. Brownson, U.S.N., is in all respects worthy of the post. An officer of the finest type, resourceful, energetic and practical, and of large experience in all branches of the Service, he may be depended upon for an administration of the bureau that will prove creditable to himself and helpful to the best interests of the Navy.

If there ever was any likelihood of action at The Hague looking to international disarmament it has been absolutely destroyed by the orders given by the British government last week for the construction of two additional battleships of the Dreadnought type. It was announced some two months ago that if any agreement to place a limitation on armaments were adopted at The Hague, Great Britain would include only one Dreadnought in her construction program for this year. It is clear, however, from the recent utterances of the German Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, that Germany is not only opposed to the disarmament project, but that she also objects to any discussion of the matter in the forthcoming conference. Her attitude is regarded by Great Britain as meaning that the project is dead, and consequently the order has been given for two ships that will add enormously to the fighting strength of the British fleet. The importance of this step lies in the fact that England can build these new vessels and have them ready for the fighting line in about half the time that any other nation would require to construct similar vessels. With these additional ships the preponderance of the British navy will be greater than ever, and the German ambition to counterbalance it becomes more and more difficult. In view of the situation any further talk about an international agreement to place a limitation on armaments would be a waste of breath.

In spite of repeated announcements to the effect that no further contributions to the Grafton Defense Fund are needed, it will be seen by the statement published in another column that contributions are still coming in, the total to date amounting well up toward \$8,000. Most of the contributions recorded this week come from the Philippines, and the chances are that many others will come from those islands notwithstanding the fact that the fund is already far in excess of all requirements. We had hoped to be able ere this to announce the opinion of the United States Supreme Court on Private Grafton's appeal, but that hope has been disappointed. The court may announce its opinion before adjourning for the summer, but if not the whole matter will go over to the autumn term. At present there is only this to say, that no matter what may be the final disposal of the case, the hearty and generous manner in which the officers and men of the Army have come to Private Grafton's support in his appeal to the Supreme Court has afforded a beautiful and enduring expression of the keen fraternal spirit which is at once the strength and the glory of our military Service.

Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been ordered to the command of a special service squadron, consisting of the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, which will sail about June 10 from Newport, R.I., for Bordeaux, France, to attend the exposition held there to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of steam navigation. Lieut. John P. Jackson will be Admiral Stockton's flag lieutenant.

OFFICERS DETAILED FOR ORDANCE.

The board for passing upon the examination papers of candidates for detail in the Ordnance Department has finished its work and made its report. In addition to passing upon these examination papers the board had the duty of examining the records of officers who had previously served with the Department, and who had applied for redetail therein. There were seventeen sets of examination papers, and two officers with previous service. The board recommended for redetail both of the officers with previous service, Capt. Herman W. Schull, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 14th Inf., and also nine of the seventeen officers who took the examination. These nine are:

First Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav.; William P. Platt, Art. Corps; Guy E. Carleton, Art. Corps; Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Art. Corps; Thomas B. Doe, Art. Corps; Lloyd P. Horsfall, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 12th Inf.; Norman F. Ramsey, 9th Inf.; Richard C. Burleson, 11th Cav.

The board was also directed to make recommendation for filling fourteen present and prospective vacancies in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department; eleven of them existing at the present time, and three to occur through the expiration in July of the tours of duty of Capt. Harry B. Jordan and 1st Lieut. Glen F. Jenks and Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., in the Ordnance Department, the last two recommended for captaincies. The board was directed to consider for these captaincies all officers eligible for detail thereto, including Captain Schull, who is eligible for detail only in the grade of captain; Lieutenant Penfield, who had had previous service in the Department; the first lieutenants of the Army at large now serving as such in the Ordnance Department, and the first lieutenants of the Army at large recommended for detail in the Ordnance Department as a result of the examination whose papers were passed upon. All eligible officers of the grade of captain were thus put in competition, without discrimination because of present or previous service in the Ordnance Department. The board was directed to take into consideration the seniority, character and ability of the eligible officers; the nature of their service in the Department; the length of their remaining service in the Department; the examination which they passed; the efficiency records; the recommendations submitted by their superior officers, and in general every element concerning them which was within the knowledge of the board; and to make its recommendations in accordance with the best interests of the Service, as they presented themselves to the board. Those officers who had had more than a year's service in the Ordnance Department were not required to pass an examination with reference to their promotion to the grade of captain; but officers who had had less than a year's service were required to take what is known as a captain's examination for the Ordnance Department, i.e., an examination upon those subjects not included in the examination for the detail of officers as first lieutenant in the Department. Each commanding officer under whom any of the eligible officers had served in the Ordnance Department, was directed to submit a list of these officers who had at any time served under him arranged in the order in which he would recommend them for promotion to captaincy, and these lists were submitted to the board for its consideration.

Twenty-one officers were eligible for the fourteen vacancies in the grade of captain, and of the list arranged in the order of their seniority in the Service the choice fell upon the following: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18.

The officers recommended were: Captain Schull, Lieutenants Penfield, Wesson, Jenks, Hinrichs, Hawkins, Platt, Carleton, Colley, McNair, Moody, Allen, Dillard, and Seagrave. Of these Lieutenants Jenks, Hinrichs, Hawkins, Colley, McNair, Moody, Allen, Dillard and Seagrave, now serving in the Ordnance Department, are recommended to receive their captaincies at once, having been made eligible thereto by their promotion to the grade of first lieutenant in consequence of the passage of the Artillery Bill; the other officers will enter upon their service in the Ordnance Department with the grade of captain upon July 1 next, when the new details will take effect, and when three vacancies in the grade of captain will be created by the termination of the details of Captains Jordan, Jenks and Hinrichs.

It is of interest to note how officers who are graduates of the Military Academy, and those who are not, have fared in the recommendations concerning this technical service of the Ordnance Department. Of the seventeen men who took the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department three were not graduates of the Military Academy, and of these one was recommended. Of the fourteen graduates eight were recommended. Of the twenty-one officers eligible for detail to the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department seventeen were graduates, and four were not. Of the seventeen graduates twelve were recommended for captaincies, and five were not. Of the four non-graduates two were recommended for captaincies, and two were not.

The present eligibility for captaincies, due to the passage of the Artillery Bill, of those first lieutenants now serving in the Ordnance Department who have been recommended thereto will cause their new rank to date before that of some of their seniors in the Army at large who will become captains of ordnance on July 1 next; but this reversal of seniority will be temporary only, will commence to disappear upon the expiration of detail of those now in the Department, and will disappear entirely at the end of three years. Such reversals of seniority are inseparable from a detail system, irrespective of selections for merit, and will cease to occur only when the detailed officers reach those grades in which intervals between successive details are no longer required.

COAST ARTILLERY ASSIGNMENTS.

The officers of the Coast Artillery hereinafter named are relieved from assignment or attachment to their present organizations and, together with those named who are on the unassigned list, are assigned to the companies of Coast Artillery designated after their respective names:

CAPTAINS.

John P. Hains, 52d Co., Clint O. Hearn, 114th Co., Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 78th Co., Rogers F. Gardner, 117th Co., Benjamin M. Koehler, 79th Co., George A. Nugent, 29th Co., James B. Mitchell, 75th Co., William R. Doores, 23d Co., Arthur T. Balentine, 47th Co., Albert C. Thompson, Jr., 24th Co., Ellison L. Gihmer, 123d Co., Richard K. Cravens, 84th Co., Frank J. Miller, 13th Co., George F. Connolly, 44th Co., Philip Yost, 40th Co., Edward N. Macon, 17th Co., George L. Hicks, Jr., 116th Co., Lynn S. Edwards, 77th Co., Hugh K. Taylor, 14th Co., Alden Trotter, 68th Co., Frank S. Long, 59th Co., John P. Spurr, 100th Co., Fran-

cis W. Ralston, 123d Co., Samuel G. Shartle, 69th Co., Michael H. Barry, 36th Co., Jacob M. Coward, 6th Co., Frederick L. Buck, 92d Co., Charles L. J. Frohwitter, 81st Co., Edward P. Nones, 118th Co., Clifford C. Carson, 1st Co., John B. Murphy, 65th Co., Henry C. Merriam, 83d Co., Harry W. McCauley, 85th Co., Robert W. Collins, 12th Co., Samuel D. McAlister, 39th Co., Elihu G. Abbott, 62d Co., Alfred Hasbrouck, 19th Co., John M. Dunn, 18th Co., Frederick L. Dengler, 115th Co., Alfred M. Mason, 76th Co., Roy I. Taylor, 97th Co., Kenneth C. Masteller, 80th Co., Francis H. Lincoln, 40th Co., Charles E. N. Howard, 119th Co., Edwin C. Long, 70th Co., Howard L. Landers, 112th Co., Granville Sevier, 71st Co., Claudius M. Seaman, 5th Co.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Willis G. Peace, 98th Co., John A. Berry, 69d Co., Claude E. Brigham, 64th Co., William S. Bowen, 66th Co., Lanier Cravens, 19th Co., Howard S. Miller, 106th Co., Francis J. Behr, 33d Co., Albert L. Rhoades, 77th Co., Ralph E. Herring, 104th Co., William E. De Sombre, 27th Co., Carl E. Wiggins, 42d Co., Edmund T. Weisel, 36th Co., Clarence B. Ross, 104th Co., Howard L. Easton, 71st Co., John M. Page, 109th Co., Samuel G. Cardwell, 103d Co., James B. Taylor, 65th Co., Brainerd Taylor, 91st Co., Richard P. Winslow, 59th Co., Avery J. Cooper, 93d Co., Frank Greer, 85th Co., George L. Wertenbaker, 2d Co., Charles A. Clark, 101st Co., James M. Fulton, 75th Co., Charles E. Wheatley, 117th Co., William Paterson, 113th Co., Earl Biscoe, 47th Co., Lawrence C. Crawford, 1st Co., George H. Terrell, 105th Co., Myron S. Crissy, 81st Co., John P. Terrell, 44th Co., Malcolm P. Andruss, 84th Co., John O'Neil, 71st Co., Charles F. T. Luff, 115th Co., Owen G. Collins, 25th Co., Frederic H. Smith, 6th Co., Charles H. Paterson, 82d Co., Lewis Turtle, 11th Co., Louis C. Brinton, Jr., 37th Co., Paul D. Bunker, 80th Co., Quinn Gray, 23d Co., Louis R. Dice, 99th Co., William M. Colvin, 97th Co., Francis M. Hinkle, 9th Co., Henry L. Morse, 90th Co., Donald C. McDonald, 36th Co., John W. McKie, 50th Co., Robert M. Danford, 67th Co., Quincy A. Gilmore, 48th Co., Albert H. Barkley, 57th Co., (torpedo), Rollo F. Anderson, 29th Co., Edward E. Farnsworth, 123d Co., John L. Holcombe, 16th Co., Frank H. Phipps, Jr., 110th Co., Thomas Duncan, 43d Co., Douglas I. McKay, 79th Co., Thomas M. Spaulding, 55th Co., Benjamin H. L. Williams, 28th Co., James F. Walker, 49th Co., Francis B. Upham, 78th Co., Nathan Horowitz, 86th Co., Clifford L. Corbin, 114th Co., George M. Morrow, Jr., 46th Co., Lloyd P. Horsfall, 70th Co., Morgan L. Brett, 83d Co., Forrest E. Willford, 80th Co., Alexander G. Pendleton, 12th Co., John C. Henderson, 26th Co., Walter M. Wilhelm, 52d Co., Edward W. Wildrick, 14th Co., Richard Farnall, 112th Co.

Captains Murphy and Abbott upon the expiration of their present sick leaves will join the companies to which they have been assigned.

Captain Hasbrouck upon the completion of the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises in the Eastern Artillery District of New York will join the company to which he has been assigned.

Capt. Edwin C. Long upon the termination of the target season in the Department of California will join the company to which he has been assigned.

Captain Seaman when relieved from the command of the 21st Battery, F.A., by Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., Field Art., will join the company to which assigned.

First Lieutenant Dice will retain station at Fort Morgan, Ala.

The other officers named herein will proceed without delay to join the companies to which they have been assigned, excepting those who may be absent with leave, who will join their companies upon the expiration of such leave. (S.O. 118, May 20, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery are attached to companies as indicated after their respective names:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry R. Casey, 27th Co.; Fred L. Perry, 101st Co.; George P. Hawes, Jr., 11th Co.; Offense Hope, 24th Co.; Franc Lecocq, 53d Co.; Henry W. Bunn, 39th Co.; Robert C. Eddy, 58th Co. (torpedo); Charles B. Gatewood, 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo).

Joseph H. Pelot, 64th Co.; Henry W. Torney, 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo); Earl McFarland, 115th Co.; Joseph A. Green, 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo); Alexander G. Gillespie, 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo); John S. Pratt, 88th Co.; Edward J. Cullen, 34th Co.

The officers named herein will proceed without delay to join the companies to which they are attached, excepting those who may be absent without leave, who will join their companies upon the expiration of such leave. (S.O. 118, May 20, W.D.)

TO UNASSIGNED LIST.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery are placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at their present stations:

CAPTAINS.

Archibald Campbell from the 119th Co.; Thomas B. Lamoignon from the 75th Co.; William R. Smith from the 30th Co.; Robert E. Callan from the 38th Co.; Thomas Q. Ashburn from the 18th Co.; Samuel C. Vestal from the 13th Co.; Robert E. Wyllie from the 78th Co.; Morrell M. Mills from the 62d Co.; Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., from the 50th Co.; Robert F. Woods.

James M. Wheeler from the 26th Co.; Philip S. Golderman, John S. Johnston, Joseph S. Hardin, Louis E. Bennett, Adna G. Clarke, Clarence G. Bunker, William H. Tobin, Harry J. Watson, William H. Raymond.

Jacob E. Wyke, Charles O. Zollars, John Storck, Robert B. McBride, Willis R. Vance, John L. Roberts, Jr., Charles R. Lawson, Edwin G. Davis, Jay P. Hopkins, Archibald H. Sunderland.

Raymond H. Fenner, Arthur P. S. Hyde, James P. Robinson, George T. Perkins, Jairus A. Moore, Frank R. Edwards, William A. Covington, Samuel M. English, Carroll Power, Ralph M. Mitchell.

Richard H. Williams, Joseph Matson, Hugh J. B. McElgin, Arthur L. Fuller.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John J. Lipop, Allan Lefort from the 97th Co., David Y. Beckham, Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Rex Van Den Corput from the 48th Co., James Totten from the 69th Co., Francis W. Clark, Guy E. Carleton, William R. Bettison, James Prentice, Adolph Langhorst, George A. Taylor, Richard H. Jordan, Wade H. Carpenter, Adam F. Casad, Stephen Abbot, Walter K. Wilson, George W. Cochen, Clifford Jones, Charles R. Alley.

Chauncey L. Fenton, Fulton Q. C. Gardner, James K. Crain, Haldan U. Tompkins, Lloyd Burns Magruder. (S.O. 118, May 20, W.D.)

TWO ABLE NAVY OFFICERS.

President Roosevelt on May 18 sent the following letter to Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., upon the occasion of his relief the next day as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

My Dear Admiral: I accept your resignation with real regret and wish to thank you personally for the admirable work you have done for the nation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Expressions of the highest appreciation of the services of Admiral Converse and his successor, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, have appeared in the daily press. The New York Sun says:

One good sailor man will succeed another good sailor man as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. No two officers of the Navy have better records. Admiral Converse was retained on active duty for a year beyond his sixty-second birthday as a special compliment to his services and on account of the high character of his administration. It is generally acknowledged: at

the Navy Department that there was never a more efficient chief of the bureau.

Whether afloat or ashore Admiral Converse has always made a high record for ability and devotion to duty. When in command of a ship in commission he would seldom leave the bridge while the vessel was under way. Ashore he did some of the most important work in the building of the new Navy. He superintended the construction of the first torpedoboot and was an expert in the manufacture and improvement of torpedoes. Ordnance generally was his forte. It has been accepted without question in naval circles that if the United States had become involved in war after Admiral Converse had attained flag rank he would have been among the very first selected for one of the most important, if not the most important, fleet commands.

In all the time he has been in the Navy Admiral Converse has had less than a month of actual rest, periods of illness not being included. The drawback of a frail constitution did not keep him from doing his work, no matter how hard it was.

The late Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, whom Admiral Converse succeeded as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, used to tell a story of how he tried to catch Admiral Converse napping on the scene of tidiness aboard the Illinois.

"They were repairing a metal stanchion," said Admiral Taylor. "It had been filed through, and I expected to see the deck littered with filings and tools. But when I went over the side, I saw that as fast as the filings fell, to the deck they were swept into a pile about six inches square, and that square was absolutely symmetrical. There was not a speck of dirt or sign of disorder anywhere. Converse was bossing the job."

Admiral Converse was born in Norwich, Vt., and he will make his home there. After leaving the Norwich University in 1861 he entered the Naval Academy. He and Admiral Brownson were in the same class. Admiral Converse graduated at the head of the class. They have always been on the friendliest terms. Admiral Brownson was born in Lyons, N.Y., in 1845, and will be retired for age July 25 next.

Between President Roosevelt and Admiral Brownson there exists a very close friendship. When the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy he frequently sought advice from Admiral Brownson. "I don't believe anything could fester Brownson," said Mr. Roosevelt at one time during that period. "He is the coolest and neatest man I ever saw. If he were to fall overboard there might be a little moisture on his glasses when he was fished out, but the glasses would be on his nose and I doubt if his collar would be wilted or the creases taken out of his trousers." The President's admiration for Admiral Brownson dated from the Admiral's part in bringing about an ending of the Brazilian revolution in 1893-94.

TRIALS OF SUBMARINES.

The comparative trials of the submarines in Narragansett Bay, R.I., before the board of Navy officers are still exciting great interest. In the meantime preparations are being made for the trial of the four submarines which have been under construction at Quincy, Mass. The board of inspection and survey will conduct these trials. The boats will be delivered at the torpedo station at Newport. The test will probably take place early in June in Narragansett Bay.

The submarine Lake, on May 17, went out on a series of maneuvers for three hours to prove the worth of her engines and motors and also her mobility under various conditions. Later in the day she began a thirty-hour endurance run in the bay, and in all she gave an excellent account of herself. Capt. Burns T. Walling held a stop watch on the Lake as she went through the various evolutions prescribed. Capt. Adolph Marx and the other members of the board took angles and checked time on the Nina. One of the Lake's reversing trials attracted much attention from the fact that the reverse was made by merely changing the pitch of her screws, which rendered stopping or reversing her engines unnecessary. Going ahead full speed on the surface under the power of both her engines she was reversed by this changing of pitch and became dead in the water in one minute and three seconds. As a result of her thirty-mile endurance run it was observed that her radius of action under her gasoline engines, carrying the normal amount of fuel, was about 440 miles. She cruised up and down the bay at the rate of about 7.25 knots, at which it took her four hours and thirteen and one-half minutes to cover the distance. Of her normal store of gasoline, which is about fifteen hundred gallons, she used about one hundred and ten gallons. She has emergency tanks, however, which enable her to carry about forty-five hundred gallons, with which her radius of action would, of course, be greatly increased. Her machinery stood the test of the long journey well.

The Cuttlefish, one of four submarines built at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yards, at Quincy, Mass., by the Electric Boat Company for the Government, was subjected to a 200-foot submergence test about six miles off Boston Light on Saturday afternoon, May 18, and the boat stood the test without damage or strain of any kind. No member of the crew went down in the boat, it being lowered below the surface by a large derrick vessel. Three submergences were at 150, 175 and 200 feet depths. When it was drawn up a very critical examination was made of it, and it was found that not a drop of water had leaked in anywhere, and that her machinery, which was carefully inspected, was in perfect condition. At a depth of 200 feet the pressure on the boat was about ninety pounds to the square inch, while on the whole boat there was a combined pressure of 15,000 tons. The Cuttlefish is the same type of boat as the Octopus, now under trials at Newport.

Trials with the Octopus were resumed on May 20 at Coddington Cove for torpedo practice. She carried four torpedoes and fired three at a target supposed to be a battleship, marked by two rowboats 500 feet apart. The range was about 800 yards. The torpedoes were fired while the boat was running in a submerged condition, taking observations by the periscope and going at full speed. The first torpedo, fired from the port tube, ran straight to the target, then turned to a sharp angle to the right. The second got hung up in the starboard tube. The third torpedo went straight, but did not carry more than 500 yards. The Octopus also underwent anchor gear trials and a successful test of her wireless apparatus. Later in the day, when the Octopus was at her slip at the torpedo station, she fired another torpedo from her starboard tube along the breakwater, and it went in good shape, apparently showing that there was something wrong with the torpedo previously fired from that tube. One of the torpedoes was lost, making the second lost by the Octopus within a week. They are valued at \$3,000 each. Lieut. J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., was aboard the Octopus during the torpedo firing test, and Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., observed the wireless telegraph experiments. Capt. A. Marx, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Smith and Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor observed from the Nina.

The submarine boat Lake had her submerged speed trial in Narragansett Bay May 21, and was also put through other maneuvering tests. Previous to the trial, the Lake and the Octopus were taken out to Brenton's Reef Light ship with the idea of giving them a sea trial in rough water. The wind was strong, but it was offshore, and the sea was comparatively smooth. The boats then returned

to the harbor, and the Lake was sent over the measured mile course three times. On the first run, with the tide against the wind, she covered the course in 10 minutes and 29.25 seconds, a speed of 7.72 knots an hour. The next run was made against tide and with the wind, and the Lake developed a speed of 5.69 knots an hour. On the third run against the tide the speed was 5.61 knots. The Lake was then sent over a course on which full speed was given her and then required to stop and back, a feat which she accomplished in forty-two seconds. She made the maneuvers of sealing her top and dropping to twenty feet in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, and followed this by anchoring in forty feet of water, as required by the board. The boat then returned to the harbor.

The Lake had her torpedo firing trials and a run in the open sea on May 22. Her torpedo launching outfit worked perfectly, each of the three projectiles being started off smoothly and, except in one instance where the discharge was evidently premature, the directions were accurate. The firing took place in Coddington Cove, two small boats being placed three hundred feet apart as a target. Lieutenant Timmons observed the work on the Lake. The target was made by two boats, anchored three hundred yards apart, to represent a battleship. The range was 900 yards. Observation of the target for the first two shots was made by the armistice, while the Lake was submerged, but on the third shot observation was made from the conning tower. The first shot left the starboard tube all right, but the starting lever of the torpedo failed to trip. The second shot, fired from the port tube, was a success, the torpedo crossing the line between the two boats. Then the Lake started to turn to fire a torpedo from the stern tube, but the torpedo was discharged prematurely, and made only a short run through the water. All these torpedoes were later picked up, but there was no reloading on board. The Lake next executed some maneuvers at a depth of ten feet, completing a circle in three minutes and thirty-five seconds. Late in the afternoon the Lake was ordered to sea for a trial in light and awash conditions. The boat went through the test well, although the sea was running high.

The Lake on May 23 gave a wonderful performance of submerging herself, and with her crew on board went five feet deeper than any boat has ever done, with human beings in her, thus establishing a new record. She went down 135 feet. The world's record previous to this was 130 feet, made by a French submarine. The Lake's pressure gauge at 125 feet showed fifty-two pounds to the square inch. It was seven minutes and fifteen seconds before her conning tower disappeared under the water, and from the time the Lake was thirty feet beneath the surface till she reached the bottom it was only three minutes and forty-five seconds. In all it required the boat nineteen minutes and eighteen seconds from the time she was sealed to sink to the bottom, and altogether the boat was sealed about twenty minutes and forty-eight seconds. After she came to the surface a hurried examination showed that no water had leaked into the Lake, which was verified in a more careful examination that was made later. The boat's machinery had also escaped damage, for under power of her gas engines she ran a mile into her slip at the torpedo station. A model of the Burger subsurface boat was also given a trial by the board. She made three runs over the measured mile course in the bay, the first at a rate of 8.93 knots, the second at a rate of 8.59 knots and the third at a rate of 9 knots, the mean being 8.78 knots. The boat is only 35 feet on the water line and is driven by a 28-horsepower gasoline engine.

WIRE-WOUND GUNS.

The board to investigate the relative merits of wire-wound guns met May 20 at Sandy Hook for the purpose of inspecting two types of wire-wound guns. Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., retired, the president of the board, left Washington Saturday night for Sandy Hook. The other members of the board are Philip H. Alger, who is professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, and Capt. Alston Hamilton, of the Coast Artillery, who is professor of ballistics at the Artillery School.

The problem to be settled by the board is not one easy of solution. So many extraneous matters have entered into the trials thus far of the Crozier and Brown wire-wound guns that it is difficult to draw conclusions from these trials as to the relative value of the two systems. For example: Brown persisted in introducing into his gun a new breech closing system which had nothing to do with the principle of his gun, and occasioned no end of difficulty during the trials.

Though we have published full accounts of the trial of the two guns at Sandy Hook before a board composed of Col. Charles S. Smith, Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie and Major T. C. Dickson, it may be well to recall some of the facts preliminary to the competitive trial which is to take place at Fort Monroe in July before the new board. Seventy-eight rounds were fired with a 100-lb. projectile, and twenty with one weighing 106 lbs., the weight of the smokeless powder charge in the first case being for the Brown gun 71 lbs., and for the Crozier gun 72.25, and with the 106-lb. projectile, 69 lbs. for the Brown and 71.75 lbs. for the Crozier. The pressure with the 100-lb. projectile having a muzzle velocity of 3,325 f.s., was approximately 42,400 lbs. for the Brown gun, and 43,400 lbs. for the Crozier gun. With a muzzle velocity of 3,250 feet a second for the 106-lb. projectile the pressure in the Brown gun per square inch was 43,500 lbs., and in the Crozier 44,000 lbs. The last ten rounds of the trials were with excessive charges. In these rounds the highest pressure obtained in the Brown gun (round 98), was 63,415, and in the Crozier (round 97), 61,360. The highest velocity in the Brown (round 96), was 3,740 f.s., and in the Crozier (round 98), 3,666 f.s. The average for the ten rounds was, Brown, 54,662; Crozier, 55,440. The unreliability of the pressure gauges makes an exact comparison of these respects difficult, but there is nothing to indicate that either gun has any decided superiority over the other. The ballistic properties of the two guns appear to be about the same.

The erosion in the Crozier gun was in excess of that in the Brown gun, the rifling being entirely cut away for 57 inches from its commencement, as the result of the firing, and in the Brown gun only 41 inches. The grooves in the Brown gun were deeper than in the Crozier, and in both guns the bands were completely worn away, though the grooves were somewhat deepened at the same time by the erosion. There was a considerable deposit of copper in the grooves of the Crozier gun, but none in the Brown. The weight of the Brown guns with its breech mechanism is 19,667 pounds, and that of the Crozier 20,490; the breech mechanism of the Brown weighs 460.25 pounds, and that of the Crozier gun 536 pounds. There is the same number of parts in both mechanisms, fifty-seven in all; that of the Brown can be

dismounted in 4 minutes, and in the Crozier gun in 1.8 minutes. But of course the difference in the breech mechanisms in no way affects the question of the relative value of the two systems of wire-wound construction. As the rifling of both guns is worn away, no further trial of them is possible.

The trial of the two guns thus far not having been conclusive as to their relative merits, it would appear that the board will have to base its conclusions chiefly upon theoretical deductions as to which system of construction is to be preferred. Each gun cost about \$11,000 for a gun of 6-inch caliber. There is a saving in cost of twenty-five per cent. as compared with the ordinary built-up gun. In the latter all the material costs forty cents a pound; in the wire-wound guns the wire costs only ten to fifteen cents a pound, and the heavy jacket only twenty-one to twenty-two cents a pound. Weight for weight the wire-wound gun can be used with a lesser factor of safety.

MOUNTED PAY OF THE NAVY.

PAY OF NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

The announcement has heretofore been made in these columns of the decision of the Supreme Court allowing mounted pay to passed assistant surgeons. Mr. Justice McKenna's opinion, delivered May 13, has just been received in full. He states that the appellee, Surg. Ammen Farenholt, U.S.N., filed a petition in the Court of Claims to recover from the United States the sum of \$282.66 for the difference he alleged he was entitled to as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, for mounted pay from Dec. 26, 1900, to July 27, 1901, with ten per cent. increase for service outside of the limits of the U.S. He was given judgment for \$141.33. The ten per cent. increase was not allowed.

The claimant entered the naval service as an assistant surgeon May 29, 1894, and was promoted to passed assistant surgeon May 29, 1897. He attained the rank of lieutenant on Dec. 26, 1900, and was a passed assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant during all of the time covered by this petition. From Dec. 26, 1900, to April 12, 1901, he was on sea duty attached to the U.S.S. Concord. From April 12, 1901, to July 27, 1901, he was on sea duty attached to the U.S.S. Oregon. He received pay at mounted rates for the periods before Dec. 26, 1900, and after July 27, 1901, but the Treasury Department declined to allow him mounted pay between these dates only because it considered that it was deprived of jurisdiction over the claim thereby by reason of a prior allowance and settlement of pay for the same period.

Before the date of the decision of this court in the case of Richardson vs. The United States (38 C. Cls. 182), Jan. 5, 1903, assistant surgeons in the Navy received only the pay of an officer of corresponding rank in the Army "not mounted." By that decision it was held that they are entitled to the pay of such an officer "mounted." All officers of the Medical Corps in grades for which there is in the Army pay table a distinction between "mounted" and "not mounted" pay, have ever since been paid at mounted rates of pay for their service from the date the Personnel Act took effect, July 1, 1890, to the present time.

The Court of Claims decided that the claimant was entitled to recover against the U.S. the sum of \$141.33. This judgment the Supreme Court affirms. Justice McKenna says in part:

"The appellee is a lieutenant in the Navy; he ranks with a captain in the Army, but the question is, Of which class, mounted or not mounted? The government contends, with captain not mounted. Its argument is that the extra pay that mounted officers receive is not compensation, but reimbursement for expenses incurred, and to give it to a naval officer who does not bear such expenses would produce the inequality that the Navy Personnel Act was passed to prevent. The Act of June 7, 1900, provides for surgeons, passed assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons, and that * * * 'assistant surgeons shall rank with assistant surgeons in the Army.' The government contends it was the purpose of Congress to give the inferior officer the better pay. The Assistant Attorney General ventures on no explanation of this anomaly, but insists upon the written word. A court is not always confined to the written word. Construction sometimes is to be exercised as well as interpretation. Consideration of the provisions relative to the rank and pay of officers of the Army and Navy makes it evident that Congress used the words 'assistant surgeon' as descriptive of the whole class of assistant surgeons, passed as well as those not passed."

Instructions will undoubtedly be issued at once to paymasters to take up all officers of the Medical Corps at mounted rates and all suspensions heretofore made against paymasters for payments heretofore made on this account will be removed.

PAY OF NAVY PAY CORPS.

The claim of Paymr. H. E. Stevens, of the Navy, was selected as a test case for presenting the question of mounted pay in the Navy Pay Corps, and Paymaster Stevens claimed mounted pay while serving in three ranks, namely, as ensign, lieutenant, junior grade, and lieutenant. The Court of Claims decided against his right to mounted pay, saying that he claimed mounted pay in ranks for which there was no equivalent in the pay corps of the Army. This, it has been pointed out, was clearly a mistake in fact because the portion of the service for which he claimed mounted pay was in the grade of lieutenant, corresponding to captain in the Army, the lowest grade of the Army Pay Corps. A motion for a new trial pointing out this mistake was promptly presented, but action was not taken upon it because of the pendency in the Supreme Court of the test case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Farenholt, claiming mounted pay in the Medical Corps and involving a somewhat similar question. It is the purpose of the attorneys, George A. and William B. King, to press the motion for new trial in the Stevens' case for hearing as soon as the Court of Claims reconvenes in October next. The purpose is to urge the decision of the Supreme Court in the Farenholt case as a reason for the allowance of mounted pay to the Pay Corps. In the Farenholt case the government contended that mounted pay could not be given to passed assistant surgeons in the Navy because there are no passed assistant surgeons in the Army. The Supreme Court brushed aside that distinction and held that the purpose of the acts relating to the Medical Corps in both branches of the Service was to put them on an equality in regard to pay. This same broad principle will be urged in behalf of the right of the Pay Corps of the Navy to mounted pay, and it will be said that as the Army Pay Corps is granted mounted pay by law, the plain purpose of the Personnel

Act is to give the same rate of pay to officers in the same corps in the Navy.

BIDS FOR NAVY SHELL.

The proposals for furnishing 5-inch forged steel common, 3-inch .50 cal., 5-inch 50 lbs., 6-inch, 8-inch and 13-inch target shell, advertisement of May 10, 1907, were opened at the Navy Bureau of Ordnance at noon, May 22, 1907. The price per shell is first given, then the date the deliveries are to commence and last the rate at which deliveries are to be made:

3,000 5-inch 60 lbs. shell (F.S.C.)—American & British Manufacturing Company, \$10.35, Dec. 1, '07, 450 per mo.; E. W. Bliss Company, \$10, Dec. 15, '07, 125 per week; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$9.80, 6 months, 500 per month.

5,000 3-inch .50 cal. shell (T)—U.S. Rapid Fire G. and P. Company, \$1.745, complete June 30, '08; American and British Manufacturing Company, \$2.20, March 1, '08, 1,350 per month; E. W. Bliss Company, \$2.40, Nov. 1, '07, 200 per week; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$2.28, 4 months, 1,000 per month.

2,000 5-inch 50 lbs. shell (T)—American and British Manufacturing Company, \$9.05, April 1, '08, 800 per month; E. W. Bliss Company, \$8.75, Dec. 1, '07, 100 per week; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$8.95, 7 months, 400 per month.

8,000 6-inch target shell—American and British Manufacturing Company, 2,000 to 4,000, \$13.50, Dec. 1, '07, 700 per month.

2,000 or 3,000—E. W. Bliss Company, \$13.60, Dec. 1, '07, 100 per week; Firth-Sterling Company, \$11.75, complete June 30, '08; Bethlehem Steel Company, 2,000 only, \$13.98, 8 months, complete June 30, '08.

500 8-inch target shell—Firth-Sterling Company, \$29, complete June 30, 1908; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$41.50, 5 months, 100 per month.

500 13-inch target shell—Firth-Sterling Company, \$97.50, complete June 30, 1908; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$101.06, 5 months, complete June 30, '08.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the official report of the judges appointed to judge the bands in the U.S. Naval Band Contest, at the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., during the week beginning May 6, the judges announce that the Ohio band having received the greatest number of points of the fleet bands, is entitled to the first prize; and that the band from the battleship Maine having received the next highest percentage is entitled to the second prize; while the band from the battleship Connecticut is entitled to the third prize. Special mention should be given to the excellence of the bands from the battleships, respectively, Indiana, Kearsarge, Kentucky. The judges also said: "In view of the fact that the band from the U.S.S. Franklin, not being a part of the visiting fleet, but by reason of its being a naval band and thoroughly entitled to enter the contest, having received an equal number of points as the band from the battleship Ohio, is entitled to an equal recognition. We, therefore, recommend that the band from the U.S.S. Franklin be also awarded a first prize equal to the first prize awarded to the band from the battleship Ohio." The official percentage of the U.S. Naval Band Contest is as follows: Ohio, 80; Franklin, 79; Maine, 80.66; Connecticut, 79; Indiana, 77.33; Kearsarge, 77; Kentucky, 72; Rhode Island, 67.66; Alabama, 66; Illinois, 65; Iowa, 62.33; Minnesota, 52; Georgia, 56; Washington, 54.33; Tennessee, 53. Prizes: First prize, gold medal to the bandmaster and a bronze medal to each man in the band; second prize, a loving cup; third prize, a banner.

The racing crew of the U.S.S. Maryland won a big victory over the crew from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania at Manila on April 12 last, defeating their opponents by the long lead of a quarter of a mile. Both were away on the jump, catching their stroke on the minute. They had not pulled fifty yards when it was easily to be seen which was the better of the two, the Maryland crew pulling a stroke of thirty to their opponent's twenty-nine and gaining three boat lengths in the first dash of 100 yards. From then until the finish, the race was a procession, the winning crew pulling farther and farther away at every stroke. When within 500 yards of the end of the race, the winning cruiser began to whistle in derision of its competitor and kept it up until the boat crossed the line, with a decreased stroke of 26. The names of the winning boat crew are: Coxswain H. M. Hosford, Smith, Miller, Shell, Gibson, Rohatz, Campbell Glynn, Goucher, Olsen, Schuler, Steinhart, McBride, Trainer, Chief Btsn. John Walsh. The judge was Comdr. John G. Quinby, of the Cincinnati; referee, Lieut. Robert L. Berry, of the Colorado. Considerable money changed hands over the race.

Surgeon General Rixey, of the Navy, in an address before the class of nurses graduated from the Garfield Hospital in Washington, May 23, pointed out that the American Navy is without even one trained nurse, and he used that fact as the text for an earnest plea for the organization of a Navy nurse corps. No matter how severe the illness of the officers and sailors or how grave the injury or wound received in the line of duty, the American blue-jacket must rely for his care in time of trouble upon a hospital steward and an apprentice. In ordinary times the ship's surgeons are often taxed to properly care for the normal number of sick and injured aboard ship. When there is an epidemic of fever or measles—the latter often a serious malady among male adults—such as occurred not long ago on the battleship Connecticut, it has been found impossible to give the patients the necessary scientific and careful nursing required by their illness. Surgeon General Rixey has, therefore, worked out the details of a plan for the organization of a corps of trained nurses, such as the Army has. Afloat, these nurses will necessarily be men; but in the naval hospitals ashore, where the more difficult, lingering and dangerous cases are treated, the delicate ministrations of women nurses will be availed of. For \$45,000 Surgeon General Rixey feels that he can make a respectable beginning in the organization of such a corps, and he is seeking support from the Secretary of the Navy and the President in securing the necessary appropriation by Congress.

The U.S.S. Denver, Capt. W. B. Caperton, and the U.S.S. Cleveland, Comdr. J. T. Newton, sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station on May 18. When they reach the East they will form with the Galveston and the Chattanooga the second division. Both vessels will touch Gibraltar, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Manila.

A new and valuable invention for warships is one reported by W. R. Holloway, American Consul General at Halifax, N.S. He states that the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, has found at that place

an invention for depriving soft coal of its dense smoke by abstracting the oils said to produce smoke and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like coke in appearance and which can be furnished for one-third the cost of coal. Five acres of land near Manchester have been purchased and large works will be erected for its production.

The Boston Traveler says: "The remarkable record made by the Octopus in the comparative tests of the submarine boats has enlisted admiring comment from the naval officers here, including many foreigners who came here to see the tests. It now develops that a feature of the test was the use for the first time of the submarine bell with which the Octopus was equipped. This is a Boston invention which is being adopted generally by the merchant marine and navies of the world. Another bell and receiving instrument were attached to the tender Starling and communication was kept up all the time the submarine was under water. Messages were dispatched to and from the Octopus and Starling and read distinctly. It is claimed that this device removes the last remnant of danger to submarines, and furthermore that it will be invaluable in maneuvering when the boat is actually engaged in warfare. Signals were exchanged from the Starling to the Octopus telling when she had crossed the finish lines, and when to come to the surface, and each time such messages were received on the Octopus, the Starling would receive the message 'understand signal.' The Octopus was warned in this manner whenever a boat was observed by those on board the Starling, going towards the Octopus."

Oscar Straus, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has signed an order defining a new anchorage in the Hudson River at New York city acceptable to the Navy. The southern boundary of the anchorage is off Sixty-second street, and the anchorage extends north to a point off 129th street. This is a stretch of more than three miles, and close to the shore of Riverside Park, where the warships may anchor. With just sufficient room to swing with safety, vessels are now comparatively close in shore, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Incident to the launch of the U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., on May 29, the company will provide a special train for the accommodation of its guests, which will leave the South station at 10:45 a.m. on the day of the launch and run direct to the shipyard, returning to Boston immediately after the luncheon. The vessel will be christened by Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Campbell, of Birmingham, Ala., who will be attended by a large party of prominent persons. The names of the party appeared in our issue of May 11, page 1018.

The battleship Rhode Island, Capt. C. G. Bowman, arrived at the navy yard, New York, May 21, and tied up at the cob dock. She will remain a week and then leave on another cruise.

The battleship Rhode Island will be presented with a silver service and a bronze tablet on June 15 according to the plans of the Battleship Rhode Island Commission. The silver service is the result of popular subscription, while the tablet is a gift of the State. The presentation will be made by Governor Higgins, attended by his staff, while the battleship is at Newport. The tablet, however, will be placed on the ship when she reaches the New York Navy yard on Saturday.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which left Liverpool for New York May 8 on her maiden voyage, is the largest liner afloat. She is 725 feet 9 inches long, 75 feet 6 inches beam, and about 50 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is nearly 25,000 and her displacement about 40,000 tons. She has nine steel decks and is divided into twelve watertight compartments. Her anchors weigh about eight tons each. A special feature is her Turkish baths. She also has an orchestra, and a gymnasium and a system of submarine signalling, which gives warning of approach toward another ship, rocks, etc., through several miles of water. Altogether the Adriatic can carry 3,000 persons, including the crew. Her first-class dining room seats 370 persons. It is paneled in the fashion of Charles II. and decorated in ivory and gold.

In his article referred to heretofore, Mr. J. L. Stickney says of the U.S.S. Dorothea: "Many years ago, when it was the custom for the insurance underwriters to put up at auction vessels that had been long overdue and not heard from, a young apprentice in Philadelphia happened to attend one of these auctions at which a large ship named Dorothea was put up for sale. The vessel had taken aboard a very valuable cargo, which would go with the ship to the successful bidder; but the very fact that the property was so valuable had kept the underwriters from selling the craft until long after it had become generally believed that she was a total wreck. Consequently, the auctioneer cried the good ship Dorothea many times without getting a bid. Finally the young apprentice jokingly bid \$5, and, as nobody would bid higher, the vessel and her cargo were knocked down to him. Imagine the astonishment of the maritime world when the Dorothea was reported sailing into Delaware Bay. The apprentice sold his prize for enough to start him in business, and for years the house thus founded was one of the leaders in enterprise and resources in the Quaker City. But at all times the head of the firm and his family successors made a point of owning and operating a ship named the Dorothea—which name also was always given to the oldest daughter in each succeeding generation."

The French armored cruiser Victor Hugo arrived at New York May 21 from St. Michaels. She carries a six-inch armor belt and has a speed of 22 knots, and is 476 feet in length, 71 feet beam, 26 feet draught, with a displacement of 12,416 tons. The ship's complement is 710 officers and men.

The French cruiser Chasseloup Laubat anchored in the North River May 23. She is a vessel of 3,722 tons displacement, and is 308 feet in length, 43 feet beam, and has a draught of 22 feet.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., has notified the Navy Department that, owing to the strike of workmen, they are unable to complete the work on the armored cruiser California, and have been obliged to turn that vessel over to the government for completion. The California is within one-half of one per cent. completed, and it was hoped that she would be ready for service within a few weeks. The work on the vessel is already a year and a half behind.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, is in receipt of reports of death in the following cases: Anthony Edward Bobech, ordinary seaman, died May 15, 1907, while attached to the naval station, Key West, Fla.; Leonard John George Kuhlwein, chief gunner, U.S. Navy, died May 16, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; George Washington Setteuer, apprentice seaman, died May 11, 1907, while

an inmate of the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; Frank Snipe, fireman, first class, died May 16, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S.C.; Wong, mess attendant, third class, died May 10, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam ordered to command May 31.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived May 23 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived May 17 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived May 21 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Hampton Roads, Va.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake, "Shaking down." Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. Arrived May 18 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Sixth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived May 22 at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived May 22 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived May 21 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Cruising off the coast of Central America.

Eighth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to Station N, N.Y. city.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. In the North river, N.Y. city.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. In the North river, N.Y. city.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. In the North river, N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. In the North river, N.Y. city.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. In the North river, N.Y. city.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Baltimore, Md.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, New York.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. McCain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEBO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter B. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At Yokohama, Japan.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Stanton. At Yokohama, Japan.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived May 22 at Kobe, Japan.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Kobe, Japan.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. Arrived May 19 at Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. Arrived May 16 at Hong Kong, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At Shanghai, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At Nagasaki, Japan.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Sailed May 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. The following is the itinerary of the Denver and Cleveland while en route to the Pacific Fleet: Arrive Gibraltar June 1; arrive June 7; arrive Port Said June 15; leave June 19; arrive Suez June 20; leave June 21; arrive Aden June 27; leave July 1; arrive Colombo July 10; leave July 16; arrive Singapore July 23; leave July 27; arrive Manila Aug. 2.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At San Diego, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived May 18 at San Diego, Cal.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel, Cal.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived May 21 at Panama.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived May 21 at Panama. The following is the itinerary of the St. Louis while en route to the Pacific coast: Arrive Santa Lucia June 5; leave June 5; arrive Bahia June 13; leave June 18; arrive Rio Janeiro June 21; leave July 5; arrive Montevideo July 9; leave July 16; arrive Sandy Point July 22; arrive Valparaiso July 28; leave Aug. 4; arrive Callao Aug. 8; leave Aug. 15; arrive Acapulco Aug. 22; leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

Fourth Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Arrived May 22 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, to be placed out of commission, and her place will be taken by the Albany.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill ordered to command.

Fifth Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived May 19 at Fuchan, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. Arrived May 20 at Amoy, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgen. At Shanghai, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tze river, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tze river, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.
MONTREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.
NASHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed May 21 from Kobe, Japan, for the naval station, Cavite.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. Sailed May 12 from Honolulu for the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to relieve the Adams as stationship. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At San Salita, Cal. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. William K. Gist. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IRROQUOIS (tag). Lieut. Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MIANTOMOH, M. Chief Btsn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tag). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Berthelot. Capt. William P. Potter ordered to command June 3. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived May 19 at Mobile, Ala. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Port Huron, Mich. Send mail to Erie, Pa. Comdr. H. W. Harrison to command on June 1.

Midshipmen's Practice Squadron.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Rodgers, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Macdonough and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin. and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Adams will be replaced as station ship by the Annapolis. The Adams will then proceed home under command of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark to the navy yard, New York, via the Suez Canal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Capt. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns. R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Temple M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MORRIS (torpedobat). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STILETTO (torpedobat). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-frees. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New York city April 30 on her annual cruise, first going to Glen Cove, where she will remain until about May 29. After cruising about the Sound she will leave New London on or about June 11 for Plymouth, England. From that port she will sail for the Madeira Islands about July 15, leaving there for the voyage home about Aug. 1.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Albany, at Puget Sound.

Baltimore, at New York.

Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.

Boxer, at New York.

Cassine, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Celtic, at Boston, Mass.

Columbia, at League Island.

Constitution, at Boston.

Craven, at Newport.

Culgo, at New York.

Dahlgren, at Newport.

Minneapolis, at League Isl.

Monterey, at Cavite.

Montgomery, at League Isl.

Nashville, at Boston.

New Orleans, at Mare Isl.

Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Nipale, at Puget Sound.

Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Panther, at League Island.

Pampanga, at Cavite.

Detroit, at Boston.

Don Juan de Austria, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Eagle, at Norfolk.

Fortune, at Mare Island.

Frolic, at Cavite.

General Alava, at Cavite.

Gloucester, at Pensacola.

Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.

Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.

Hist, Newport, R.I.

Hornet, at Norfolk.

Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.

Justin, at Cavite.

Katahdin, at League Isl.

Lawrence, at League Island.

McKee, at Newport.

Machias, at Pensacola.

Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.

Marblehead, at Mare Island.

Mariveles, at Cavite.

Massachusetts, at New York.

Mindoro, at Cavite.

Petrel, at Mare Island.

Perry, at Mare Island.

Pike, Mare Island, Cal.

Ranger, at Cavite.

Relief, at Mare Island.

Restless, at Norfolk.

Rowan, at Puget Sound.

Samar, at Cavite.

San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Severn, at Annapolis.

Siren, at Norfolk.

Solace, at Mare Island.

Sylvia, at Newport, R.I.

Talbot, at Annapolis.

Terror, at League Island.

Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Vicksburg, at Mare Island.

Vixen, at Pensacola.

Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.

Wyoming, at Mare Island.

Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

TUGS.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Samoset, League Island, Pa.

Sebagus, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.

Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.

Standish, N.A., Annapolis, Md.

Tacumash, Washington, D.C.

Traffic, New York.

Triton, Washington, D.C.

Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Uncas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Wompatuck, Cavite, P.I.

Piscataqua, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.

Alert, San Francisco, Cal.

Mohawk, New Orleans, La.

Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.

Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.

Huntress, Camden, N.J.

Inca, Fall River, Mass.

Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.

Newark, New York city.

Onida, Washington, D.C.

Pinta, San Diego, Cal.

Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M. monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedobat.

S.O. 42, MARCH 28, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the death of Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Tiley, U.S.N., which occurred at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on March 18, 1907, and which we heretofore noted.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 17.—Comdr. H. S. Knapp detached Army War College, Washington, D.C., May 31, 1907, and resume duties Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Comdr. A. Reynolds detached command Nevada, May 25, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Comdr. J. M. Robinson to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Comdr. C. J. Badger additional duty in connection with the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. J. O. Colwell to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Comdr. H. McL. P. Huse detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to command Nevada May 25, 1907.

Lieut. Comdrs. R. K. Crank and O. W. Koester to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Stanworth detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the California as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. N. A. McCully detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the California as senior engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston detached duty Missouri; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Jewell detached Army War College, Washington, D.C., etc., May 31, 1907; to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Lieut. W. K. Riddle detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1907; to Rhode Island.

Lieut. J. F. Hellweg detached duty command Macdonough; to command Stewart.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Ensign E. C. Friedrick detached duty Macdonough; to the Stewart.

Ensign A. C. Pickens to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1907.

Ensign D. C. Bingham detached duty Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson to Virginia, June 25, 1907.

Chief Gunn. J. Kenyon detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the California as electrical gunner when commissioned.

Carp. C. H. Logan, War. Machs. O. Johnson, D. Mullan, and J. Quill detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the California when commissioned.

War. Mach. M. M. Schrieber to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Paymr. Clk. M. P. Coombs appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Arkansas.

MAY 18.—Civil Engr. P. L. Reed detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I., etc.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for special temporary duty, thence home and wait orders.

Civil Engr. C. A. Carlson detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., May 20, 1907; to the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1907.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. S. Furber to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

War. Mach. W. Herzberg warranted from Dec. 27, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. L. S. Abbott appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Florida.

MAY 20.—Capt. C. H. Arnold to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for court-martial duty.

Comdr. A. F. Fechteler detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., May 31, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 3, 1907.

Comdr. F. F. Fletcher and Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1907.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. T. T. Craven detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1907; to Kentucky as ordnance officer, June 15, 1907.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Btsn. A. O. Larsen to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

MAY 21.—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, retired, detached duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as president of the board on construction.

Midshipman V. Baker detached duty Kentucky; to the Des Moines.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Short to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. R. J. Vickery to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Note.—Ensign A. T. Brishin died on board Tacoma May 21, 1907.

MAY 22.—Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, retired, detached duty Branch Hydrographic Office, Galveston, Texas, etc.; to home.

Midshipman B. H. Steele detached duty Rhode Island; to the St. Louis.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman resignation as an assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted to take effect July 1, 1907.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Stokley detached duty Glacier; to Norfolk, Va., and report to Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, for such duty as he may assign.

Btsn. J. E. Cartwright detached duty Exposition Station, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Glacier.

Carp. R. Morgan to the Chicago.

MAY 23.—Comdr. H. W. Harrison detached duty, navy yard, New York, etc., June 1; to command Wolverine.

Comdr. J. F. Parker to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, June 3.

Comdr. H. Morrell detached duty in command Wolverine; to navy yard, New York, as ordnance officer.

Lieut. A. B. Keating detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 7; to Kansas.

Lieuts. W. L. Pryor, W. G. Diman, C. Bean, R. Wainwright, jr., S. Read and G. J. Rowcliff commissioned lieutenants from May 2.

Chief Btsn. G. Sabelstrom detached command Triton, navy yard, Washington; to the Prairie.

Chief Btsn. A. Anderson detached duty Hancock, navy yard, N.Y.; to command the Triton, navy yard, Washington.

Btsn. F. Emery detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. F. Miller when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. T. M. Johnson detached duty navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to the Des Moines, sailing from New York June 1.

Chief Gun. A. Olsson detached Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carps. F. W. Witte and W. C. Hardie commissioned chief carpenters from April 3.

Chief Carp. F. J. Simonds detached Illinois; to home and granted sick leave for three months.

Carp. A. D. Moseley detached Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Carp. J. P. Shovin detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to the Nevada.

Paymr. Clk. G. McBlair appointed a paymaster's clerk on Nevada.

Note.—Btsn. L. J. De Ryder, retired, died at Silver City, N.M., May 22.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 16.—Capt. William H. Clifford from command marine detachment, United States Legation, Peking, China, and ordered to the United States.

MAY 17.—First Lieut. Cleburn McCauley from charge of recruiting district of Indiana; to command marine detachment on Wabash.

MAY 21.—Second Lieut. Frederick U. Gardener from the Virginia; to temporary duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker from marine barracks, naval station, Guam, upon reporting of 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener, and to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, for duty.

MAY 22.—Capt. Louis M. Gulick from 1st Brigade, Philippine Islands, to duty in command marine detachment, United States Legation, Peking, China.

MAY 23.—Major Cyrus S. Radford, asst. Q.M., granted ten days leave from June 6.

Second Lieut. Logan Tucker, U.S.M.C., is relieved from duty in Cuba and will proceed to Washington, D.C., reporting upon arrival to Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., for temporary duty. (May 11, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 16.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote detached from the Thetis, and ordered to Marine Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck directed to proceed to Trenton, N.J., on inspection duty.

MAY 17.—Const. J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Norfolk, Va., on inspection duty.

MAY 18.—Second Lieut. H. R. Searles granted ten days' leave en route.

First Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 20.—Chief Engr. L. T. Jones granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

MAY 21.—Capt. J. C. Moore directed to report to chairman of medical board at Stapleton, N.Y., for medical survey.

Chief Engr. J. E. Dorry granted ten days' leave.

MAY 22.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Second Asst. Engr. W. M. Prall granted ten days' leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—Capt. P. H. Ueberth. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fingar in charge. At New York.

CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. O. Fingar. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va., repairing.

MACALLACHAN—Capt. H. B. Rogers. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. Charles Satterlee. At Newport News, Va.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. At San Francisco, Cal.

White Rock

"Water is the chief of all things," said Pindar, in the early days of Hellenic Civilization. Since then no better water has been revealed than White Rock.

"The Champagne of Waters"



THE GRAFTON FUND.

From Fort Lawton, Wash., forwarded by Capt. F. B. Watson, 3d Inf., \$9.25, from Major W. Y. Stamper, Capt. J. W. McAndrew, H. A. Smith, F. B. Watson, W. R. Eastman; Lieut. R. I. Rees; Coms. Sergt. G. A. Vinger.

From Post of Iloilo, Iloilo, P.I., \$77.50, forwarded by Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf. Contributed by members of Co. D, 8th Inf., \$45.25, from Captain Gerhardt, Sergt. Major Redeker, 1st Sergeant Heinz, Q.M. Sergeant Perl, Sergeants Draine, Schroder, Neal, Bersebach; Corporals Clemens, Fuss, Estelle, Jenks, Barnes; Lance Corporal Creighton; Cooks Dill, Firnekas; Musicians Engelhardt, Rhodes; Artificer Ryan; Privates Adley, Altizer, Berlier, Bolas, Bright, Clow, Crews, Cuff, Daigle, DeRosa, Evans, Fine, Haslam, Hayes, Hora, Hubster, Jarrell, Johnson, Kanouse, Keeney, Ledbetter F., Ledbetter G., Leonard, Lyons, McIntosh, Moore, O'Neil, Patrick, Rise, Robinson, Romer, Simons, Smith, Stein, Strirman, Toomey, Voelker, Wake, Whitney, Zion. Members of Co. F, 8th Inf., \$25.25, from Lieutenants Merritt, Twyman; Q.M. Sergeant Barnes; Sergeants Monahan, Hoffman, Lord, Coade; Corporals Donovan, Butler, Jackson, Ratcliff, McDonald, Blaney, Van Cott; Musns. Pringle, Fleming; Privts. Whitehead, Tousignant, Edwards, Jackson, Underwood, Wade, Nahey, Russell, Lynch, O'Brien, Connolly, Gruber, Harnett, Kapes, Douglass, Dowling, Kelley, Graham, Pfeiffe, Sullivan, Wilson, McEnroe, Reinacher, Freeman, Hadwin, Davis, Doney, Harshaw. From Lieuts. A. LaRue Christie and Jason M. Walling, \$7.

From Fort Egbert, Alaska, forwarded by Lieut. H. F. McFeely, 10th Inf., \$96, contributed as follows: From Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, officers and men of Co. B, 10th Inf., \$79; Lieut. Col. Moon, 20th Inf., \$2; Lieut. Schmitter, asst. surg., \$2; staff and N.C. staff, 1st Batt., 10th Inf., \$6; post N.C. staff and Hosp. Corps, \$4; detachment Signal Corps, \$2; civilian employee, \$1.

From Boac, Marinduque, P.I., forwarded by Lieut. J. C. Gunn, Phil. Scouts, \$8, contributed by Lieuts. J. De Court and J. C. Gunn, and Contract Surg. W. O. Cutliffe.

From Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., \$33.50, forwarded by Capt. R. B. Harper, 3d Cav., contributed by: Mrs. J. T. Conrad, Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., and the following officers of the 3d Cavalry: Col. J. H. Dorst, Majors W. C. Brown, P. E. Trippie; Capt. D. L. Tate, Sedgwick Rice, C. A. Hedekin, J. T. Conrad, A. E. Williams, C. H. Conrad, Jr., Roy B. Harper; Chaplain J. A. Mills; Lieuts. Dorsey Cullen, Daniel Van Voorhis, C. A. Seane, C. G. Culver, I. L. Hunsaker (Oth Cav., attached), E. R. Coppock, R. W. Leshner, S. D. Maize, A. R. Jones, D. B. Talley, Carl Boyd, J. P. Wayland.

From Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., \$23.50, forwarded by Major F. A. Winter, surg., U.S.A., contributed by officers and enlisted men of the military hospital, Zamboanga.

Company commander and 35 men, Co. I, 27th Inf., \$7.75.

Individual subscriptions: Capt. Peter E. Traub, \$1; Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, \$2; Dental Surg. C. L. Rion, \$3; Post Coms. Sergts. A. J. Roos and J. W. Tilford, \$2.

Total to include May 23, \$7,957.57; total since last week, \$263.50.

MIDSHIPMEN DEFEAT 71ST N.Y. RIFLE TEAM.

The midshipmen at Annapolis closed their most successful rifle shooting season on Saturday, May 18, by meeting the crack rifle team of the 71st Regiment, of New York, one of the best regimental teams in the United States, and defeating them by the splendid score of 2,483 to 2,424, a big margin of 59 points. This makes a clean sweep for the Naval Academy team this year, and having defeated three such strong teams in as many weeks puts them in a very high place among military marksmen.

The middies were superior to the Guardsmen at all ranges except 600 yards, where, after a close race, the New Yorkers finished but one point ahead for the range. The shooting of both teams was strong at each range, but at 600 yards especially so, the average being 88 per cent. for the 71st and 87.5-6 per cent. for the Navy men. At the

short ranges, in both slow and rapid fire, the Academy team was considerably superior. The course, being ten shots at 200, 300 and 600 slow fire, and 200 and 300 rapid fire at an "A" target, is not an easy one, and the scores of both teams were high class, and especially the score of the Navy team.

The officers and midshipmen are delighted at the high standard reached and the prospects for the future of rifle shooting as a sport are very bright.

By winning this match the Naval Academy team have won, for this year, the very handsome bronze trophy offered for annual competition by Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, of the 71st New York. This trophy is a bronze David in the act of hurling a stone with his sling shot and is emblematic of accurate shooting.

The scores were as follows:

U.S. Naval Academy.									
Midshipman H. C. Gearing, jr., team captain.									
Name.	200	300	600	200	300	Total	Rapid	Rapid	Total
Allen, E. G.	41	42	45	32	41	201	41	42	201
Thomsen, J. A.	40	45	43	40	42	210	40	45	210
Stark, L. C.	42	44	44	37	42	209	42	44	209
Mailley, C. C. W.	42	44	45	36	42	209	42	44	209
Heiberg, W. LeR.	43	44	41	39	41	208	43	44	208
Wilson, E. E.	44	43	47	38	43	215	44	43	215
Vossler, F. A. L.	43	46	47	35	40	211	43	46	211
Bradley, F.	44	42	43	34	39	202	44	42	202
Kneer, H. J.	44	44	44	38	41	210	44	44	210
Denney, A. D.	43	44	39	31	44	201	43	44	201
Lee, W. A.	40	42	48	26	42	198	40	42	198
Earle, J. R.	42	42	41	42	42	209	42	42	209
Totals	507	522	527	428	499	2483			

71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Major E. B. Bruch, team captain.

71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y.									
Major E. B. Bruch, team captain.									
Name.	200	300	600	200	300	Total	Rapid	Rapid	Total
Sergt. G. H. Doyle	40	44	46	41	47	218	40	44	218
Lieut. J. T. Westerman	39	42	42	36	41	200	39	42	200
Major E. B. Bruch	40	40	48	21	35	184	40	40	184
Lieut. E. M. Thomson	40	41	44	33	36	194	40	41	194
Lieutenant Veenfleit	37	39	39	36	35	189	37	39	189
Private Eriable	45	42	46	39	42	214	45	42	214
Sergt. P. R. Potter	39	36	43	36	44	198	39	36	198
Lieut. F. C. Moore	45	42	45	37	44	213	45	42	213
Capt. A. E. Wells	44	44	45	36	40	209	44	44	209
Sergeant McManus	42	39	40	36	39	196	42	39	196
Lieut. H. C. Wilson	40	39	43	36	38	196	40	39	196
Capt. G. W. Corwin	43	47	47	30	46	213	43	47	213
Totals	494	495	528	419	488	2424			

N.B.—Target "A" used for all rapid fire.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1907.

The reception of the news of the game on Saturday between the Army and the Navy had its humorous and pathetic phases. When the first inning was posted, Army 3, Navy 1, on the bulletin board, a suppressed "oh" of dismay went round the contingent of midshipmen spectators. Then as the Army retired successively with blank after blank until the seventh inning, the hopes of the midshipmen began to look for certain victory. At the end of that bout the board had it Army 3, Navy 7. Then Midshipman McClure, who was master of ceremonies, read an unsigned telegram correcting the board and making it Army 3, Navy 5. Then the eighth was posted as a blank for each side, and the ninth inning went up "0 to 0." The midshipmen gave their ardent yell, "Oo-oo-oo-oh!" which begins with a murmur and ends with a roar, and between each three a "Rah!" and with "Navee" as a final. Their admirers stood around them with beaming countenances. The midshipmen started to give vent to their joy. Then many who had liberty went out into Annapolis where they heard the real news, and could hardly believe their ears. The midshipmen at the academy had the bulletin board in their possession when the official figure, "Army 6, Navy 5," arrived. They were equal to the situation. Taking the board between them a number acted as pall-bearers and carried the mute deceiver to the steps of the chapel where it was dashed to the ground and trampled to pieces.

Midshipmen of the class '07, who will graduate June 6, have sent out invitations to the class German Tuesday evening, June 4, one of the Naval Academy social events that is looked forward to by every midshipman from the time he enters the Academy until he graduates. Every midshipman "rates" the class german who has ever been a member of the class, and only the class appears on the dance floor; no others are permitted. It is one of the highest social honors that a midshipman can confer upon a young lady to ask her to be his partner at the german. Among the handsome favors is the edition of "Lucky Bag," the official annual of the Naval Academy, which then makes its first appearance. Other favors are class pins, scarfs, etc.

The four Chinese commissioners to the Jamestown Exposition visited the Naval Academy Saturday morning. They are Major Wong and Captain Wong, of the Chinese army; Captain Li and Lieutenant Linn, of the Chinese navy. Accompanying was Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.A., and Lieut. Commander Bryan, U.S.N. The Academy was also visited Saturday by Prince Luigi Amadeo, Duke D'Abruzzi, the distinguished scientist, author and explorer, the direct representative of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy. On his arrival he was given a salute of twenty-one guns, and the midshipmen paraded as a brigade of Infantry in his honor. The only entertainment of a social character was a luncheon at the residence of Admiral Sands.

The Chilean cruiser Zenteno arrived off the Naval Academy Tuesday night. The Zenteno was given a salute of seven guns. On board are thirty midshipmen of the Chilean navy, who will have an opportunity to see the U.S. Naval Academy. Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, jr., aide to Admiral Sands, visited the Zenteno for the purpose of arranging the visits of ceremony. Capt. Arturo E. Wilson, of the Zenteno, paid the first visit, as he is the junior of Admiral Sands. He was received by Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, acting as Superintendent during the indisposition of Admiral Sands. Captain Colvocoresses returned the call later in the morning. The Zenteno returned to Hampton Roads on Wednesday.

Miss Schauze, sister of Midshipman A. K. Schauze, is being entertained by Miss Laura Steele at Murray Hill. Lieutenant Earle, U.S.N., and family are visiting Mrs. Schenck, widow of Paymaster Schenck, U.S.N., on King George street. Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Capt. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. Mrs. George Donovan is visiting her son, Midshipman K. H. Donovan. Mrs. Benjamin B. Gossett, wife of Lieutenant Gossett, U.S.M.C., did not sail from Havana on May 14 as expected, but will remain until the detachment of her husband, who has recently resigned from the Service and will come here for temporary duty. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George Laws are on their way home from the Philippines.

By winning a decisive victory after a desperate contest against the Columbia oarsmen here Sunday afternoon, the Navy crew gave assurance that it can make a good showing at Poughkeepsie. The Navy crew won in the two mile race in the Severn by a length and a half, the winning time being 10 min. and 33 secs., and the losing time 10 min. and 38 secs. Columbia rowed a game race, but the splendid strength and training of the midshipmen came out ahead. Both crews showed almost perfect watermanship. At the start the Navy took the lead, rowing 35 strokes to Columbia's 33. At the mile the Navy raised the stroke to 37 and shook off the Columbia oarsmen, who were struggling desperately to hold the Navy. The lead of the Navy crew was pulled out to a length and held there until just before the finish, when a final spurt placed them a length and a half ahead at the finish. Naval Academy crew—Davis, bow; Baggs, 2; Pritchard, 3;

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Asparagus Forks,	\$8.75 to \$14.50 each
Berry Servers,	4.00 to 14.00 "
Tomato Servers,	3.50 to 8.50 "
Carving Sets,	6.50 to 40.00 "
Salad Forks and Spoons,	8.50 to 40.00 pair
Butter Spreaders,	14.50 to 36.00 doz.
Grape Fruit Spoons,	28.50 to 35.00 "
Ice Cream Forks,	15.00 to 36.00 "
Oyster Forks,	12.00 to 20.00 "
Bouillon Spoons,	14.50 to 30.00 "
Salad Forks,	23.00 to 48.00 "

"Sterling Silver Flatware" illustrates fourteen leading designs—sent free on request.

Goods sent on approval to Officers of the Army and Navy.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

White, 4; Leighton, 5; Rockwell, 6; McKee, 7; Ingram (captain) stroke. Average weight, 174 3-4 pounds. Coxswain, Roberts, 122 pounds.

The Naval Academy won the field track meet on Saturday by a total of Academy 57, Swarthmore 39. The summary is as follows: 100-yard dash—Carey, Navy; Henrie, Swarthmore; 10 secs. One-mile run—Baker, Swarthmore; Rankin, Navy; 4 min. 31 2-5 secs. 440-yard dash—Garrison and Henrie, Swarthmore; 52 secs.; 120-yard hurdle—Shafroth, Navy; Cox, Swarthmore; 16 3-5 secs. 880-yard run—Emmett and Rankin, Navy; 2 min. 2 5-8 secs. 220-yard hurdle—Burg, Navy; Cox, Swarthmore; 27 secs. 220-yard dash—Carey and Burg, Navy; 22 secs. High jump—Griffin, Swarthmore, and Oswald, Navy, tied; 5 ft. 4 1-2 ins. Pole vault—Stephenson, Navy; Williams, Swarthmore; 10 feet 6 ins. Shot-put—Krueger, Swarthmore; McConnell, Navy; 44 ft. 4 1-2 ins. Hammer throw—Krueger, Swarthmore; LeBourgeois, Navy; 120 ft. 7 ins. Broad jump—Burg and Gates, Navy; 20 ft. 1 1-4 ins.

The program of exercises for June week at the Naval Academy has been announced. Of special interest is the fact that graduation exercises will take place during the week, as in former years, prior to the inauguration of the custom of having the class graduate at an early date. It is stated upon authority that the early graduations will now cease, and that hereafter the whole first class of midshipmen will graduate in June, as was previously the case.

There will be seventy-four midshipmen who will graduate on Thursday, June 6, the day set for the ceremony. These compose the third section of the present first class. The program begins on Monday, June 3, at 10:30 a.m., with the official reception to the Board of Visitors; another reception to the Board occurs at the Superintendent's quarters, 6:15 p.m.; later dress parade and presentation of colors for general excellence. On Tuesday, at 9:30 a.m., comes the presentation of a sword by the class of '71 for excellence in ordnance; in the evening dress parade and presentation of athletic medals. Wednesday there will be a sham battle by the brigade.

Thursday, June 6, at ten, the graduation exercises take place, and at 8:30 p.m. the graduation ball. On Friday the members of the first and third classes will embark upon the cruiser Olympia and the monitors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida for the summer cruise, and on Saturday the fleet will leave for Hampton Roads.

Those who will be graduated are: Ezra G. Allen, Edmund D. Almy, William F. Amundsen, Lawrence H. Austin, Joseph Baer, George N. Barker, Courtlandt C. Baughman, Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Richard F. Bernard, Leslie E. Bratton, Jere H. Brooks.

Virginius E. Clark, Emory F. Clement, Samuel A. Clement, Richard B. Coffman, John H. Condit, John F. Cox. George M. Dallas, Gratian C. Diehman, Edgar A. Ewing. Richard S. Galloway, Henry C. Gearing, Jr., Reginald E. Gilmore, Philip O. Griffiths, Robert F. Gross, Louis J. Gulliver.

Schuyler F. Heim, Samuel L. Henderson, Clarence N. Hinkamp, Seymour E. Holliday, Charles E. Hovey. Jonas H. Ingram, Joseph W. Jewell, George Joerns, Harold H. Johnstone, Herbert A. Jones.

Charles S. Keller, Ernest G. Kittel, Forney M. Knox, Carl C. Krakow.

Emeris R. Leonard, Emanuel A. Lofquist, Charles McK. Lynch.

Henry A. McClure, Riley F. McConnell, William T. Mallison, Alfred H. Miles, Walter R. Montser, Robert L. Montgomery, James McK. Murray.

Newton L. Nichols, Homer H. Norton, James Parker, Jr., Ralph C. Parker, Charles F. Pousland, Earl W. Pritchard, Chauncey E. Pugh.

Harold H. Ritter, Louis C. Scheibla, William E. Sherlock, George W. Simpson, Reuben R. Smith, Frederick T. Stevenson, Ralph R. Stewart, Burtob A. Strait.

Thaddeus A. Thomson, Jr., Elmer W. Tod, Michael J. Torsinski.

Francis A. L. Vossler, Herbert E. Welte, Newton H. White, Jr., Elmo H. Williams, and Charles C. Windsor.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 17, 1907.

The most interesting affair of the past week was the luncheon given on Wednesday, May 15, at the home of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, at which was announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Julia Persons, and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry. Constuctor Henry is a nephew of Med. Insp. Frank Anderson. The luncheon was a remarkably pretty affair, at which the young ladies of the station were the guests. The table was charming with its dainty floral decorations. Among those present were: Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Gladys W. Simpson, Miss Louise Menefee, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Miss Susie Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, and one or two others.

Mrs. Charles F. Pond and Miss Elizabeth Pond, who had been visiting friends at the yard, left on Monday for Berkeley for a short stay. On Friday afternoon Miss Charlotte Gearing, who is entertaining Miss Ruth Brooks, was the hostess at a delightful little informal tea. On Saturday evening last Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained informally at bridge, a sufficient number of guests to make up a couple of tables being asked.

The officers of the yard, married as well as single, have combined to establish a mess at which visitors can be entertained, and Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, Pay Dir. Charles W. Ray and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry form the board of governors.

Little Miss McEntee celebrated her birthday on Friday last with a party, at which all the little tots of the station were entertained. On Saturday a number of the officers went to San Francisco, to be the guests of the owners of the new steamer President, which recently arrived in San Francisco on the long trip from the Atlantic Coast. They enjoyed a cruise around the Farallone Islands. Among those who went down



NEW ARMY STANDARD Canvas Puttee Legging

The neatest, dressiest, most durable legging ever made. Lighter than leather, absolutely waterproof—a perfect match for the new olive drab uniform. No laces, no bottom strap. Holds its shape under all conditions.

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were Rear Admiral Lyon, Captain Lucien Young and Paymr. W. B. Rogers.

Ensign and Mrs. Edward G. Hargis, who were at the New Bernards in Vallejo, have gone to Sausalito. Ensign Hargis is on duty near that place. Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff, who is to be assigned to Mare Island for duty, is the son of Rear Admiral Kempff, formerly commandant of this station, and particularly well known here. Mrs. Kempff went her girlhood in San Francisco. She was Miss Alice Brigham. Since Lieutenant Kempff's return from the Orient, a short time ago, they have been visiting Mrs. Kempff's family in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel F. Craig, who have been visiting with the latter's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder, in San Francisco since their return from the Philippines, left yesterday for the East, where Captain Craig has been ordered for duty.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20, 1907.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Kansas held a meeting at the National Hotel Saturday night at which officers for the year were elected. Major R. W. McLaughry was chosen commander, Gen. Henry Jackson, retired, vice-commander, Col. E. B. Fuller recorder. After the business session there was a banquet in the Colonial Café.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, 13th Cav., left Saturday for Washington, but will return before taking his final leave for West Point. He has completed a four years' course as instructor of the department of languages and has made his work a great success. Miss Parker entertained in a most charming manner Wednesday afternoon with cards as a farewell to Mrs. Traub, who leaves shortly for West Point. Mrs. James E. Normoyle gave a most delightful bridge party Tuesday, when she entertained twelve tables. Mrs. Normoyle was assisted by her sisters, the Misses Ecker, of Chicago, who are her house guests.

The annual ball given by Company A, Signal Corps, at the post gymnasium Monday evening, was a huge success. The hall was most artistically decorated with flags and bunting. In the grand march there were over one hundred couples, led by Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Kumpfe. There were many distinguished guests, among them Gen. Charles B. Hall, Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Major George O. Squier, Major Saltzman, Major Henry Kirby, Capt. R. D. Walsh and Lieut. W. L. Patterson.

Mr. J. P. Barrow, past grandmaster of the State of South Carolina, visited Hancock lodge, No. 311, here Tuesday night, and is the guest of Col. Ezra B. Fuller. Lieut. J. M. Cummins has gone on a brief leave, on account of the death of a near relative. Mrs. D. H. Boughton, who has been at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Wilson, widow of General Wilson, for about six weeks, in Omaha, returned Saturday. Mrs. Wilson is convalescent. Miss Gretchen Schumann will leave June 1 for a visit with friends at West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, who are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, left Wednesday for their home in New York.

Mrs. Reynolds F. Migdalski, of Fort Oglethorpe, gave an informal dinner Saturday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley. Those invited were: Mrs. Donaldson, of Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Misses Eva and Maude Roth, and Miss Florence Miller. A box party was given Saturday evening at the People's theater; those who attended were: Miss Ryan, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Calla Cuttall, Lieuts. W. L. Patterson, A. H. Carter and J. H. Barnard, of Fort Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker gave a dinner party Saturday night at the National Café in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of New York.

Mrs. S. O. Fuqua extended her hospitality to about fifty friends Saturday afternoon at a most charming tea for her sister, Miss Harriett Stafford, of San Diego, Cal., who has recently arrived to spend several months at the garrison. The house was elaborately decorated with palms and spring flowers. Those assisting Mrs. Fuqua were Mrs. R. L. Collins, Mrs. F. W. Ball, Mrs. H. E. Rubottom, Mrs. R. D. Goodwin, and the Misses Fuller. Mrs. Stodtger entertained the student officers' wives' card club Wednesday afternoon.

The Governor of Iowa has asked the following officers, now on duty at the Staff College, to act as umpires at the National Guard maneuvers, to be held at Des Moines from Aug. 5 to 12: Majors D. H. Boughton, C. M. Saltzman; Capt. Herbert A. White, E. E. Booth, O. E. Hunt, M. E. Hanna, C. D. Rhodes, G. P. White, O. L. Spaulding, A. L. Conger, W. T. Merry, D. K. Major, Jr., Raymond Sheldon, Upton Birnie, Jr., and W. N. Hughes, Jr.

Rev. Frank H. Wright, the Cherokee Indian evangelist, conducted services at the chapel this week. Major D. H. Boughton has been selected to deliver the graduating address at the Westworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., on May 22. Capt. E. A. Hickman is the military instructor at that place. Chaplain H. Percy Silver went to Topeka Wednesday to deliver an address to the convention of the diocese of the State of Kansas. Lieut. Benjamin Foulis, 24th Inf., arrived here Monday.

Major McLaughry has received a telegram from his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Henry, informing him of her arrival in San Francisco from Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., where her husband, Lieutenant Henry, is now stationed. Lieutenant Henry's troop will start for the U.S. July 15. On his arrival he and Mrs. Henry will go to Yellowstone Park, where they will spend the summer. Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., left Thursday for a two months' visit with relatives in Columbus, Miss. K. Major was hosts at a most beautifully appointed dinner Friday evening given for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Miss Blount, of Rock Island; Miss Judge, of San Lake City, and Miss Stafford. Major and Mrs. Saltzman and little son will

spend the summer in Wyoming. Mrs. C. H. Cochran, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle, left Sunday for Zanesville, Ohio, to spend the summer with her brother, Mr. Charles Granger. Mrs. Peter E. Traub, who expected to leave Saturday for West Point, has been detained on account of the illness from measles of her little daughter. Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray entertained Friday evening with a hop supper in compliment to Miss Blount, of Rock Island. Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Brant gave a most delightful hop supper Friday night after the hop in honor of their guest, Miss Corle, of New York. The choir from the Westport Episcopal church, of Kansas City, gave a musicale at the post chapel Saturday. Capt. Harry Burgess, C.E., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin R. Stuart.

Col. and Mrs. Alvord and children arrived Thursday from Washington, to be the guests of Major and Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. McCleary, mother of Mrs. Alvord, and Mrs. Morrison also arrived from Monterey, Cal., for a month's visit with her daughters. Mrs. Musgrave has gone to Washington to be the guest of relatives for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Perry and the Misses Morgan, of Fort Riley, were the guests Sunday of Lieutenant Locke. Lieut. and Mrs. K. P. Williams have arrived at the garrison. Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th Inf., has arrived to take examination for promotion.

The manager of the Air Dome theater, Mr. Charles Keane, brought his vaudeville show here Wednesday evening where the company found an enthusiastic audience at the post gymnasium. Father O'Keefe, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was here this week, the guest of friends. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. McCleary came Wednesday from Monterey, Cal., to be the guest of Mrs. Morrison, who is a sister of Lieutenant McCleary.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 21, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. James S. Wilson and small son, Stanton, have departed for Washington and Fort Monroe, to visit relatives and friends previous to their departure for the Philippines, June 5. Mrs. John M. Morgan and Mrs. J. A. Degen left yesterday for Newport News, Va., where they will remain during the time that the 2d Squadron is on duty at the Jamestown Exposition. Capt. James J. Hornbrook has returned from Washington, where he accompanied the body of the late Gen. James M. J. Sanno for burial. Mrs. Hornbrook and daughter, Genevieve, have gone to New York to remain for some months. Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson have returned from a three months' tour of Europe. Mrs. Anderson stopped in New York and visited her parents, Major and Mrs. C. H. Walker, arriving at Fort Oglethorpe, Thursday evening.

Capt. Thomas H. B. McIntyre was a visitor at the post from Atlanta this week. He accompanied his mother and sister, Miss Mary, to St. Louis, where they will stop for a few weeks en route to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where they intend to spend the summer with Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf. Mrs. F. B. Kerr, of Lexington, Ky., is the guest of her brother, Col. John B. Kerr, and family. Mrs. Kerr is on her way home from Florida, where she spent the winter visiting her daughter, Mrs. Samuel B. Hockebach, of Manila, P.I., who has been the guest of Mrs. H. G. Sichel for the past week, left for the home of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin at Oatosa Springs, Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained Mrs. Rockenbach and Lieut. Charles M. Telford at dinner Thursday evening.

Mrs. H. J. Goldman and children spent Sunday at the target range with Major Goldman. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard W. Walker and daughter, Elizabeth, have returned from Huntsville, Ala., where they visited for the past two months.

Arthur Lowe, brother of Mrs. J. W. Craig, wife of Captain Craig, 12th Cav., now on duty in the national capital, died in Washington, D.C., May 5, in the George Washington University hospital. The body of the deceased was taken to San Antonio, Texas, the home of his parents, for interment.

The quarters of Capt. Frank M. Caldwell have been released from quarantine. This marks the end of the epidemic of measles which has prevailed at Fort Oglethorpe for the past few months. Mrs. Frank L. Case and baby daughter, Eleanor, left Tuesday morning for Germantown, Pa., where they will spend the next two months with Mrs. Carlyle, mother of Mrs. Case. Captain William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., is enjoying a short leave from his duties at Jefferson Barracks, which he is spending at the Jamestown Exposition, the guest of friends at "Camp Capt. John Smith." Col. John B. Kerr, who has been confined to his quarters for the past ten days, is able to be out. Capt. Frank M. Caldwell has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he went as one of the pallbearers of the late Mrs. William J. Bass, who was killed in a runaway in Chattanooga last Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers will go Tuesday to Washington from Hot Springs, Va., where they have spent a week. Mrs. Sellers has been greatly benefited by her stay at the springs. Capt. James J. Hornbrook and Lieutenants Van Way, Biegler, Brown and Aleshire were visitors in from the target range Sunday.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., May 19, 1907.

A general order was received this week at post headquarters that adds a number of officers to the commanding general's staff and gives the commanding general additional authority above that which he has heretofore possessed. Hereafter the commanding general of the post may grant leaves of absence for officers for two months, while commanders of other posts may grant leaves of absence to officers for only ten days. The commanding general may also grant the enlisted men furloughs for periods up to three months. According to the order, in times of peace the staff of a general commanding a post shall consist of his authorized personal aides and one officer from the following departments: Adjutant General, Quartermaster, Subsistence and Medical Department. These officers will also perform the duties of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and surgeon, respectively of the post. When necessary an engineer officer, ordnance officer and signal officer will also be assigned. It is reported that Captain Conner, Gen. Staff, will probably be the adjutant general of the post.

On account of a case of measles in the family of Sergt. William C. Livingston, H.C., a quarantine of his quarters has been ordered.

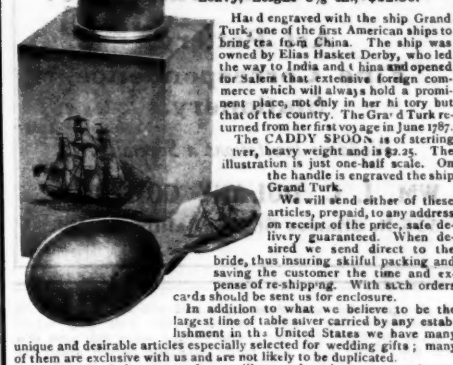
The rumor concerning the 29th Battery being sent to Fort Riley for permanent station was not without foundation. Official orders have been issued directing this organization to proceed here in June. The battery will march from Fort Leavenworth, the heavy baggage to be transferred by rail. This is pleasant, as the 29th has the reputation of being one of the best in the service, and arrangements are being made by the five batteries stationed here to give them a warm reception. The 29th will occupy the new quarters which are nearing completion, and will make the sixth battery for the regiment of horse Artillery, which is soon to be formed at this post.

The officers' weekly hop was held last week, on Friday night, instead of Saturday, so that it would not conflict with the excursion to Fort Leavenworth on May 11. On Wednesday evening eight of the young people enjoyed a dinner party given by Jack Perry, in honor of his birthday. Those present were: Nellie Carleton, Anna Moffett, Arthur Snow, Will Perry, Jack and Esther McMahon. Mrs. Pillow was hostess at a bridge party of three tables on last Saturday, given for her sister, Miss Todd, who is her guest. The Tuesday Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. Finlay. Lieutenant Moore gave a stag party on Monday evening, as a farewell to Captain Reno, Med. Dept., who has been ordered to foreign service. The evening was very pleasantly spent at bridge. At the two tables were: Captains Hartman, Cameron, Kochersperger, Wade, McNair, Reno and Lieutenant Moore.

Once more the post on the Big Muddy lowered her colors to the post on the Kaw, when Riley put it over the Leavenworth boys, last Sunday. McGinnis was in the box, and he certainly did the work with his new spit ball, holding Leavenworth down to three hits, but it was a good game at that. The game opened

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heavy, height 3 1/2 in., \$12.50.



Had engraved with the ship Grand Turk, one of the first American ships to bring tea from China. The ship was owned by Elias Hasket Derby, who led the way to India and China and opened for Salem that extensive foreign commerce which will always hold a prominent place, not only in her history but that of the country. The Grand Turk returned from her first voyage in June 1779. The CADDY SPONSOR is of sterling silver, heavy weight and is \$2.25. The illustration is just one-half scale. On the handle is engraved the ship Grand Turk.

We will send either of these articles, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price, safe delivery guaranteed. When desired we send direct to the bride, thus insuring skillful packing and saving the customer the time and expense of re-shipping. With such orders cards should be sent us for enclosure.

In addition to what we believe to be the largest line of table silver carried by any establishment in the United States we have many unique and desirable articles especially selected for wedding gifts; many of them are exclusive with us and are not likely to be duplicated.

Our Year Book for 1907, 226 pages illustrated, with 32-page supplement just from the press, containing the latest designs in solid gold and sterling silver jewelry for men and women, jade and Swastika articles, so much in favor this season; buckles and monogram goods, sent to any address on application.

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with Riley at the bat, and for three innings both sides were retired in one, two, three order. Then one of Riley's men found his way around the sacks. Two more innings were fought out and Riley succeeded in putting another man across home plate. At the beginning of the ninth, with the score 2-0, in favor of the visitors, Riley got next to Brown's benders and landed three more runs, winning the game by a score of 5-0. Only a small crowd was out to witness the game on Wednesday, played at Athletic Park, between the post team and Fairmont College, which resulted in a score of 4-1, in favor of the collegians. In the sixth the visitors touched Duffy up for four hits, putting three men across home plate, and all hopes were lost. Riley's only score was made by Snyder in the fourth. The game Sunday afternoon at St. Mary's between Fort Riley and the fast St. Mary's aggregation resulted in a score of 9-1, in favor of St. Mary's.

Captain Hartman entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening at bridge for Captain Reno, who left this week on leave before his departure for the islands.

On account of the cool weather, it has been decided by the management of the 2d Battery Amusement Club to give another dance in the quarters of the 2d Battery, positively the last dance until next fall, and every effort will be put forth to make it a great success.

It will be remembered that the two colored prisoners who escaped on April 28 were apprehended by Sergt. John Mullican, Troop D, 13th Cav., and Pvt. Frank D. Cross, 13th Cav., who volunteered for the service. On May 16 a general order, issued by General Godfrey, the commandant, was read at retreat, commending the soldiers for the intelligence and forethought displayed.

Father O'Brien, of Junction City, Kan., conducted services in the post chapel Sunday. If possible arrangements will be made to conduct these services each Sunday, as the post is at present without a chaplain.

On account of the cold weather the gardens of the different organizations have been almost entirely destroyed, the early vegetables killed, and there is nothing to do but get busy and plant a late garden. This is certainly not good news for the men who have been eating "government straight" for the past several months.

Major E. A. Millar, A.C., of Fort Leavenworth, arrived the first of the week as recorder of the board conducting an examination of second lieutenants from the Cavalry and Infantry who desire an appointment as first lieutenants in the Field Artillery. This examination was begun May 16, and about thirty second lieutenants are competing. These officers are the guests of the different Artillery officers of the garrison.

Major Mott, A.C., has been confined to the post hospital for the past week, and will be unable to perform any duty for several days yet. Lieut. C. G. Mettler, A.C., who will join the 23d Battery in the islands, has been on the sick list for the past four months, due to a broken leg, which has prevented him from attending to his school duties, and it may be several months yet before he is physically able to take up his work with the battery.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., May 21, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. Disque entertained very delightfully at dinner on the evening of Tuesday, May 14. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Ruffner, and Capt. and Mrs. Metcalfe.

The post was aroused at an early hour Wednesday morning by the booming of the cannon, saluting the Inspection General of the Army, General Garlington. He remained three days, leaving Friday night on an unexpected summons to return to Washington. During his stay Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Inf., was also a guest of Colonel Glenn's. He will be in charge of the National Competition at Fort Clinton, and was en route there. Mrs. Myers, wife of Lieut. Hu B. Myers, with her mother, Mrs. Barnum, passed through Columbus on her way to Philadelphia.

A rainstorm prevented what promised to be a very good game of ball Saturday between the Barracks and the Pan-handlers.

Mrs. Metcalfe and Mrs. McAndrews were hostesses Monday night for the Five Hundred Club, which met at Captain Metcalfe's quarters. Mrs. Walter Reed was again victorious, winning a lovely cut glass dish. Captain Chamberlin took the gentlemen's head prize, a brass cigar lighter. The booby prizes fell to Mrs. Sawtelle and Captain Forse, and were a piece of Egyptian pottery and a miniature stein. Miss Louise Glenn was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at a week-end party at their home in Middletown, a suburb of Cincinnati.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 20, 1907.

The island on which Fort Dade is situated is one and one-half miles long by one-half mile wide. There is a wide strip of Bermuda grass in front of the row of officers' quarters and two rows of trees, mostly palmettos which grow best, as the island is composed entirely of fine white sand. In front of the fort is Tampa Bay, quiet and tranquil; on the other side, the Gulf of Mexico, tossing and offering fine surf bathing. They also bathe and swim in the bay where there is a fine beach, very safe, and with many lovely shells. The thermometer will stand at eighty-five degrees through the day, but just before sunset, at six, a great change takes place and then we sleep under a blanket. There is a nice boat which goes to Tampa and back daily except on Sunday. A party consisting of Captain Harris, Lieut. Lewis T. Tuttle, Lieutenant Thomas and a few enlisted men went lately on a day's fishing for red snappers, forty miles from Dade. They struck a red snapper school, these fish being found only where the bottom is rocky, and caught 140 fish, weighing in all about 2,000 pounds. The largest snappers weighed from twenty to thirty-five pounds.

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These are game fish and show fight, and you can see them in the wonderfully clear, lovely waters of the Gulf long before they reach the top. The party also caught other fish and saw a devil fish, flying fishes and many porpoises played about the boat.

There is a great deal of work being done by contract at Fort Dade. Mr. Bishop, an agent of the Monard Engineering Company, is engaged in erecting a building to hold an ice and refrigerating plant. This will supply Forts DeSoto and Dade, which will relieve the present inconvenience of having the daily supply brought by the Government boat.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 18, 1907.

The order directing Capt. Robert H. Allen, of Co. F, to proceed to Fort Sheridan to take part in the rifle competition has made necessary a change in the plans, which were about completed, for his marriage to Miss Stella McIntyre, which was set for late in the month of June. It is quite probable that the marriage will now take place on the morning of June 3, and the bride and groom will go directly to Fort Sheridan. The large wedding planned will not take place, but instead will be a simple ceremony. Captain Allen carried off several medals for expert marksmanship last year in the rifle practice.

Major and Mrs. Gerhardt L. Luhn are in Salt Lake from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will spend the greater part of the summer with their daughter, Mrs. George H. Smith, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, on Third avenue. With Major and Mrs. Luhn is their oldest daughter, Mrs. De Lashmutt, of Spokane, who will leave in a day or so for her home. They have all been attending the wedding of their youngest daughter, Miss Luhn, to Lieutenant Fehet. Major and Mrs. Luhn will go on to Spokane to visit the De Lashmutts later in the summer.

Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith are to be given a farewell reception and hop next Friday evening at the post by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Major and Mrs. Smith will leave a week later for the Presidio, whence they sail early in June for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood entertained the people of the garrison and a few friends from town at an informal supper last Tuesday evening. Wallace Brodemeyer had a dinner and Orpheum party last Monday evening for the younger officers of the post, his guests being Lieutenants Mason, Robinson, Kelleher and Fickel.

Capt. John F. Madden has gone to San Francisco for a month's leave. Major Edward P. Pendleton left to-day for court-martial duty at Fort Logan, where Capt. H. C. Clement is already on the same duty. Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberk has left for Fort Logan to be examined as to his fitness for tropical service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jacobs have received word of the birth of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman A. White, now stationed at Fort Niagara. Mrs. White was Miss Grace Jacobs of Salt Lake.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 19, 1907.

Majors S. M. Foote, L. G. Berry and O. I. Straub, Art. Corps, members of the board for the examination of gunners of Field Artillery in this division, arrived at the post Wednesday. Candidates from the 12th and 19th Batteries were examined; the 12th had twenty-seven successful candidates, and the 19th had twelve. The board left for Fort Riley on Sunday afternoon. Majors Berry and Straub have been the guests of Major and Mrs. Foote.

Major and Mrs. Blatchford gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Randall Friday evening. Other guests were: Miss Black, Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Foote, Majors Berry and Straub, and Captain Donnelly. Mrs. Foote gave a very enjoyable luncheon on Wednesday. Her guests were: Mrs. Randall, Miss Black, Mrs. Blatchford and Mrs. Greene.

Mrs. John W. Sayles joined her husband, Lieutenant Sayles, 8th Cav., here last week. Lieut. B. H. L. Williams has been granted a month's leave, which he and Mrs. Williams and their young daughter, Jean Louise, will spend in San Diego, Cal.

Messrs. Ed Clark and Thomas A. Cosgriff gave an elaborate dancing party in Cheyenne last Wednesday. The guests from Fort Russell were: Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Major and Mrs. S. M. Foote, Majors Berry and Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunell, Mrs. Masi, Miss Fernandez, Miss Masi, Mrs. Kyle, Captain Davidson, Lieutenants McFarland and Shute.

Troops E and H, 8th Cav., Capt. C. G. Sawtelle commanding, will arrive here for station sometime to-night. Capt. William Reno, Med. Dept., visited the post on Thursday, en route from Fort Riley to Manila.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., May 19, 1907.

Mrs. Burwell, wife of Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., navy yard, Puget Sound, has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given next Thursday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, who has just returned from a two months' visit in California.

Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden returned this week for a brief stay in Seattle, after an absence of several years. Major Hayden's boyhood was passed in Olympia, in days when to "live on the sound" meant to be well known in all of the towns on its shores. He was graduated at West Point, and sometime later was detailed to Seattle as instructor in military tactics at the University. Here the first days of his married life were spent when he, then Lieutenant Hayden, and his wife were the center of a warm and admiring circle of friends. To give some of these old friends an opportunity to meet and welcome them, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, in their rooms at the Washington annex, entertained Tuesday evening informally with a small bridge at which prizes were won by Mrs. Fred A. Wing and Mrs. James D. Hodge.

At the Summit last Saturday afternoon Mrs. Maximilian Kalish was hostess at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, of Fort Lawton. Many charming and unique features made this luncheon one of the most delightful of the season, and reflected much credit upon Mrs. Fort Louis, who planned and carried to perfection its many beautiful details. The matinee selected was Nat Goodwin in "When We Were Twenty-one," and the feast was replete with suggestion of the treat to follow. In the first place, there were twenty-one

guests seated at small tables, placed in the blue dining room, which was made into a springtime bower with fruit and flowers, everything bearing a suggestion of the month of May. The tables were arranged to represent different points of the compass, and at them were placed erstwhile belles of the North, East, West and South. Each place card bore the maiden name of the one entertained, and all had the legend "When we were twenty-one." Everything in the delicious menu had a suggestion of the month of May, the food being especially beautiful in little May baskets, garnished with pink button roses; ropes of amilax depending from the chandeliers, and a multitude of pink roses and pink sweet peas helped to carry out the bower-like appearance of the tables. Afterward the entire party were taken in automobiles to the theater, where they occupied boxes during the play.

Companies G and H, 8d Inf., with Lieutenants Gibson, Ragdale, Rees and Herman, are at present at the target range at American Lake.

Miss Margaret Woodbury, daughter of Colonel Woodbury, of Fort Lawton, entertained several of her little friends at a luncheon party on Saturday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 21, 1907.

Captains Muir, Brewster and Joseph P. Tracy left Wednesday night for Washington after spending several days with their foreign guests at Monroe. Captain Mauldin came in on his torpedo boat and spent several days of last week here.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody entertained the Five Hundred Club, the highest score being made by Mrs. Corey, who was presented with two packs of playing cards; the consolation, a box of Huyler's, was awarded to Mrs. Gordon Robinson. Miss Weaver, of Washington, daughter of Major Weaver, is the guest of Miss Anne Gifford at the Sherwood Inn. Sunday afternoon Ensign Lucian Minor entertained a party of young people at tea aboard the U.S.S. Rhode Island. Among the number were Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten, who chaperoned; Miss Weaver, Miss Gifford and Miss Booker.

Major Newcomb, I.G. Dept., arrived Saturday to spend ten days inspecting the post. Miss Myrick, of Texas, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn Gray. Miss Havard, daughter of Colonel Havard, who came up from Cuba on the U.S. transport Sumner, spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Miss Gifford. The Sumner made this last trip from Cuba to Newport News in two days and twenty hours, which is her record trip. Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, U.S.N., left Monday of last week for Governors Island. Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C., returned with her son, Master John Hamilton, on Thursday, after having spent two months with relatives in Louisville, Ky. Miss Thompson, from Louisville, niece of Mrs. Hamilton, and Miss Betty Hamilton, from Petersburg, niece of Captain Hamilton, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton.

Mrs. Stephens, wife of Capt. John E. Stephens, entertained delightfully at bridge on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. W. H. Coffin. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, the second to Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne. Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Clifford Jones, left Sunday of last week for Dallas, Texas, where she will spend a month with her parents. Mrs. Knox, wife of General Knox, of the National Soldiers' Home, entertained at cards on Monday afternoon. The first prize, silk hose, was awarded to Mrs. John B. Kimberly; the second, a jewel box, to Mrs. Mallory. Thursday night Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Platt entertained at dinner; the table was attractively decorated in pink roses and ferns and pink candle shades; covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick and Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten. Mrs. Nones, wife of Lieut. Edward P. Nones, entertained at bridge on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Cochran was hostess at a bridge party on Friday afternoon. Her guests were: Mrs. William Coffin, Mrs. William H. Peck, Mrs. Edward P. Nones, Mrs. William P. Platt, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Norris Statton, Mrs. James Totten and Mrs. Corey. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Peck.

Major Willoughby Walke, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., spent Tuesday at the post as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 22, 1907.

Last Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown gave a dinner party in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., prior to their departure to Fort Sill, Okla. The decorations were green and white. Covers were laid for Colonel Deems, the new district commander; Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., and Mrs. Black, wife of Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps, whose station is in Alaska.

Col. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, left Saturday for Ohio. Mrs. Harvey Rowland Clapp and Miss McCarty, of Baltimore, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Brown at luncheon Saturday. Miss Meta Anderson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln. Capt. and Mrs. Hansen B. Black and daughter, Miss Harriet, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Deems, left Wednesday for Frederick, Md., where they will be the guests of relatives.

Col. Clarence Deems, Mrs. H. B. Black and Capt. and Mrs. Deems attended a dinner party last Tuesday evening; given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Deems, of Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening Colonel Deems and Capt. and Mrs. Deems.

FORT MADISON.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1907.

Mrs. V. B. Mullan, of Fort Madison, entertained friends last week in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Mullan, who celebrated her eighteenth birthday. Miss Mullan is the daughter of the late Commander Mullan, U.S.N. Friends from town went in the 6:30 p.m. launch from the Naval Academy. Delicious refreshments were served, with a beautiful birthday cake. Dancing followed.

The arrival of three companies of Cavalry en route to Fort Madison emphasizes what a military center Annapolis is. Few places can boast five military centers in its boundaries as Annapolis may—the Naval Academy, the School of Application, Fort Madison and its rifle range, Maryland National Guard, two companies, St. John's College Battalion.

BORN.

BERTSCH.—Born at Fort Slocum, N.Y., May 20, 1907, to the wife of Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Madeline Bailey.

CARR.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 18, 1907, to Capt. and Mrs. D. J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

JENKINS.—Born at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., May 17, 1907, to Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Jenkins, a daughter.

SMART.—Born, May 18, 1907, at Fort Caswell, N.C., a son, to Lieut. William M. Smart, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Katherine Smart.

WALKER.—Born to the wife of Ensign Hugh McL. Walker, U.S.N., a son, in Washington, D.C., May 15, 1907.

WHITE.—Born on May 18, 1907, to the wife of Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th U.S. Inf., a son, at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

WOOTEN.—Born at Lexington, Ky., May 16, 1907, to the wife of Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

McKENNEY-IRVINE.—On Wednesday, May 22, 1907, at Saint John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., Miss Grace Milton Irvine to Lieut. Richard Irving McKenney, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MAXON-SCHWARZ.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1907,

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Miss Edith Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Mason M. Maxon, U.S.A., to Mr. Paul Gerhard Schwarz, by Major Francis H. Weaver, chaplain, U.S.A.

PARKER-RICHARDS.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15, 1907, Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., and Miss Della Janet Richards.

THURSBY-STORY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1907, Miss Josephine B. Story, daughter of Gen. Joseph G. Story, N.G.N.Y., to Mr. Rodney Thurstby.

DIED.

BRAINARD.—Died in Cedar Bluffs, Neb., May 21, 1907, Henry H. Brainard, a veteran of the Civil War, and the eldest brother of Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, D.C.G., U.S.A.

BRISBIN.—Died at Guantanamo, Cuba, May 21, 1907, Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin, U.S.N.

DERYDER.—Died at Silver City, N.M., May 22, 1907, Bttn. Leonard J. De Ryder, U.S.N., retired.

DICK.—Died at Meadville, Pa., May 3, 1907, Col. Samuel B. Dick, a veteran of the Civil War, and uncle of 1st Lieut. E. S. Sayer, jr., 21st U.S. Inf.

HASBROUCK.—Died at Newburgh, N.Y., May 17, 1907, Mary Elizabeth Roe, daughter of William and Maria Hazard Roe, widow of the Hon. William C. Hasbrouck, and mother of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired, in her ninety-eighth year.

LINDSAY.—Died at Boston, Mass., April 1, 1907, Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, U.S.V., formerly of the 43d U.S. Volunteers, and the Massachusetts militia.

McCARTY.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., March 13, 1907, Color Sergt. John McCarty, 25th U.S. Inf.

PACKER.—Died at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 22, 1907, Minnie Heck Packer, the wife of 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st U.S. Inf.

PLATT.—Died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 6, 1907, Hon. John I. Platt, father of the wife of Lieut. G. A. Hadsell, 19th U.S. Inf.

REEVES.—Died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., May 14, 1907, following the removal of a cerebral tumor, Ruth Drury Reeves, aged nine years, the only daughter of Lieut. J. M. Reeves, U.S.N., and Eleanor Watkins Reeves.

VEAZIE.—Died at Elkton, Va., May 20, 1907, Jacob Brown Vezzie, son of the late Judge James H., and Mary J. Vezzie, of Natchez, Miss.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Following the election of Lieutenant O'Ryan to captain of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., the members have chosen three other commissioned officers, the selection being excellent ones in every respect. 2d Lieut. Frank B. Barrett, from the 2d Battery, was elected senior first lieutenant, 2d Lieut. E. W. Hiseock, of the 1st Battery, was elected junior first lieutenant, and Dr. W. B. Short, from the 7th Regiment, a famous rifle shot, was elected second lieutenant. The elections were all unanimous. The non-commissioned officers of the Battery held a very enjoyable dinner at the New York Athletic Club on May 20, at which Captain O'Ryan and the commissioned officers were the guests. The members of the non-commissioned staff showed their appreciation of the work of Captain O'Ryan as commanding officer by presenting him with a handsome sash and belt. The battery on the afternoon of Memorial Day has been detailed to fire a salute at the unveiling of the tablets in the Hall of Fame at University Heights. Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, and Governor Hughes, of New York, will be present to deliver orations. The salute will be fired about 4 p.m. Major D. J. Rumbough, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff, have been detailed to accompany the battery on its march to the State camp at Peekskill, which commences on June 7, with several other batteries.

The figures of merit of the ten companies of the 7th N.Y. in the recent shooting at Creedmoor for the three regimental trophies, were as follows:

Company	State figure of merit.	O'Donoghue trophy.	Kirkley trophy.
A	55.75	56.09	57.10
B	59.67	60.79	61.58
C	59.59	59.59	59.18
D	48.23	50.50	51.71
E	61.39	63.56	65.83
F	64.04	65.37	67.85
G	57.65	59.81	61.20
H	58.42	58.42	60.85
I	67.29	67.29	68.57
K	64.65	65.71	67.54

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., announces the following disposition of the regiment for coast defense instruction: Regimental field, staff and non-commissioned staff, Major Fisk and Major McLean and Companies G, C, D, I, F and A, to Fort Hamilton. The 2d Battalion and staff will administer the affairs of this battalion. Major Lydecker and staff 1st Battalion, with Companies B, E, H, and K, to Fort Wadsworth. Assembly on June 8 will be sounded at 8:30 o'clock a.m. (subject to change). Perfect arrangements have already been made by the United States authorities for proper camp sites, and the commanding officer believes that the tour of service will be both instructive and interesting. "Nothing will be left undone," says Colonel Appleton, "to improve the military efficiency of the command in those subjects that it is impossible to treat in the armory, and the Army officers have displayed much concern that the whole scheme should be successful, and the welfare of the troops has been a matter of first consideration on the part of all in authority."

In the 12th N.Y. Co. B will hold a picnic and summer night's festival at the Manhattan Casino on the night of June 17. Co. D will hold an outing at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, July 28.

The 4th N.Y. Colonel Bressinger, will assemble in blue uniform on Sunday, May 26, 1907, to attend divine service, by

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invitation of the regimental chaplain, Capt. Cornelius Brett, D.D., at the Bergen Reformed church, Bergen and Highland avenues. Assembly at the armory at 7 p.m. The drill season of 1906-7 will close on Friday, May 31.

Under command of Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., the State camp at Peekskill will open Saturday, June 1, with the 14th Regiment on duty. This season marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the camp, it being opened in July, 1882, and the 23d Regiment had the honor of being the first command on duty there. Col. G. Hurry, of General Roe's staff, will have charge of the commissary arrangements, and the following members of General Smith's staff will also be on duty at the camp: Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Major J. R. Hegeman, Major H. B. Fisher and Capt. A. W. Little and W. Scott. This is the first time in the history of the camp that a brigade commander has been ordered to active command, and it marks a step in the proper direction.

The Wainwright Commission, which is to investigate the National Guard, will hold its first session in New York city on June 3, when it will meet to organize. Col. W. S. Schuyler, U.S.A., who was named by the Governor to serve on the Commission, will, it is understood, be detailed to the militia of the State, and will meet with the Commission in an advisory capacity only, and the Governor will have to appoint another member to the Commission, as Colonel Schuyler is ineligible to serve on it as an active member. At a meeting on May 24 Mr. Wainwright said that in his judgment this Commission was the first of its sort in this country, and the only precedents that the Commission had to guide it would be derived from the Northrup committee, which investigated the militia of England in 1904.

Governor Hughes, of New York, accompanied by a staff, consisting of his military secretary, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Capt. Harry S. Richmond, Troop B, and Capt. Allan L. Reagan and Lieut. Albert E. Denison, 10th Regt., N.G.N.Y., reviewed the Albany Academy Cadet Battalion in Washington Park, Albany, N.Y., on the afternoon of May 17.

Col. William Wilson, of Geneva, who was recently elected colonel of the newly formed 3d Regiment, has been officially informed that he has passed his examination. Col. H. of Rochester, entertained the new colonel at a dinner on May 13. It was its seventeenth anniversary. Colonel Wilson first entered the guard as a private in the 34th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880. After serving as first lieutenant and captain, he was elected major of the 2d Battalion Dec. 22, 1898. He served as major in the 3d Regiment of New York Volunteers in 1898.

Colonel Austen, of the 13th N.Y., has designated companies of his command for duty in harbor forts as follows: L, M, C and L, under Major Turpin, to Fort Wadsworth; D, H, E and A, under Major Davis, to Fort Hamilton; F, B and G, under Major Ashley, to Fort Schuyler.

Co. K, of the 22d N.Y., have a very promising candidate for second lieutenant in the person of Mr. Harry Burchell, a sporting authority on the New York Times. Sergt. W. Edwards, of Co. I, has been unanimously elected second lieutenant, vice Smith, appointed quartermaster of the 3d Battalion. Lieutenant Edwards was a former athletic champion and a 100 per cent. duty man, and also served with the Volunteer regiment in 1898. The company has presented Lieut. Charles H. Smith with a handsome silver loving cup as a token of esteem. He was a most faithful and energetic member of the company.

Officers of the 23d on May 20 unanimously elected Capt. Frank A. Martin major, vice Norton promoted. Major Martin has been a member of the 23d for some twenty-three years, and has long been regarded as one of the most popular and efficient officers in the regiment.

Cos. B and F, 47th N.Y., commanded by Capt. E. E. Janicki and E. H. Snyder, respectively, which were ordered to prepare for service as "Artillery supports" at Fort Schuyler from June 8 to 15, inclusive, will be under command of Major Thomas E. Jackson. The camp of the companies will be in a delightful spot near the shore.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., announces that having accepted the invitation of the Gloucester Naval Camp, Spanish War Veterans, to be present at a military field mass, to be celebrated by the Rev. William H. I. Reaney, chaplain, U.S.N., on the parade grounds of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in honor of the dead of the Army and Navy of the United States, on Sunday, May 26, 1907, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the regiment will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform at 9 o'clock a.m. sharp. The line of march will be through Twenty-third street, thence via Twenty-third street ferry and Broadway, Brooklyn, returning to the armory by the same route.

The Wisconsin National Guard encampments for 1907 will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau county, as follows: 1st Infantry, Troop A, 1st Cavalry and 1st Battery, Field Artillery, July 6 to 12, inclusive; 2d Infantry, July 13 to 19, inclusive; 3d Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, July 20 to 26, inclusive. The standing of each company in rifle practice, for competitive markings with the State, will be limited to the scores made by the members of each company in the firing in the regimental camp. This will include the collective fire. Each company will be inspected in camp. The system of markings will be the same as heretofore used and will cover extended order, guard duty, duties of captains and lieutenants, military courtesy and discipline. A camp for State rifle competition for 1907 will be held Monday, Aug. 5 to 10, 1907, both inclusive, at the Wisconsin military reservation.

The 8th Separate Company, of Rochester, N.Y., has purchased a sub-caliber gun machine, and Capt. G. W. Corwin, of the 71st N.Y., who represents the sub-caliber gun company, has explained the working of the machine, which will be a great aid to the members of the company in rifle practice. The 2d Separate Company, of Auburn, N.Y., was recently

inspected by Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector of the National Guard of New York, and Lieut. T. T. Duke, 23d U.S. Inf. An extract from the report of Colonel Chapin follows: "Company M, 3d Battalion, 2d Separate Company, was regularly inspected March 14, 1907. This inspection was characterized by breadth and scope of unusual excellence, no part being neglected or slurred over; there is intelligent supervision, good administration, uniformity, harmony and steady progression. No better inspection has been seen this year. The company is believed to have earned honestly and worthily by hard work and good preparation the praise and commendation of superior authority."

Lieut. Col. Oliver S. Herahman has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania, with rank from April 15, 1907, vice Lieut. Col. Homer J. Lindsay, deceased.

The Sinking Fund Commission of New York city has authorized the building of a new armory for the 2d Battery, Franklin avenue, between 166th and 167th streets, Borough of the Bronx. The estimated cost is \$450,000. It was also decided to spend \$21,815 in improvements of the 12th Regiment Armory, and to add a new story to the 13th Regiment Armory, at a cost of \$24,868.

10TH N.Y.—COL. C. A. DENIKE.

The 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment, and Troop B, Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., paraded for review at the State armory at Albany on Friday night, May 17, before Governor Charles E. Hughes, who was accompanied by Col. C. P. Williams, assistant adjutant general, and other members of his staff. Major Charles B. Staats commanded the organizations, the troop parading as an additional company of the battalion. The full dress uniform was worn for the first time.

Following the review the second annual proficiency drill for the bronze trophy, known as "The Goddess of the Hunt," was held. Captains Smith and Exton, 20th U.S. Inf., who are stationed at West Point, were the judges. Each company drilled twenty minutes in close order movements, and at the conclusion it was announced that Company D had won. This company carried off the trophy last year. A battalion parade with Captain Richmond, of Troop B, in command, followed, after which the drill trophies and those for attendance and small arms practice were awarded. Governor Hughes remained through the ceremonies and announced himself as well pleased with the showing made.

A buffet luncheon was served in the officers' mess room at the conclusion of the military ceremonies.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., gave a very enjoyable and memorable dinner to the officers and non-commissioned officers of his command at Reisenweber's on the night of May 18, when some 200 guests were present. The dinner marked the fifteenth anniversary of Colonel Dyer's joining the 12th, and was given by him in appreciation of the loyal support he has received from his subordinates.

It was a most unique dinner, too, for if any other C.O. has ever personally entertained all the non-coms. in the regiment at a dinner, as well as his commissioned officers and other guests, we have never heard of it.

During the evening some of the commissioned officers, and also enlisted men, representing each unit of the regiment, made brief remarks, during which the unremitting efforts of Colonel Dyer in working for the interests of the 12th received the praise they deserved.

The Colonel also received two genuine surprises: one was a large solid silver loving cup, presented to him as a token of esteem by his commissioned officers, and another large beautiful silver loving cup was presented by the non-commissioned officers. Capt. Robert M. Parker made the formal presentation of the former, and Sergt. Major John S. Adair of the latter. The Colonel was very much touched at the beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art, and the sentiments they expressed, and declared he valued them more than anything else he had.

Captain Parker, who was the first speaker, briefly reviewed Colonel Dyer's career since he joined the 12th as a second lieutenant, May 16, 1892, from the 7th Regiment. He also referred to the hard struggle the regiment had just after the close of the Spanish war to get recruits when it was hard to muster 300 men, and of how two years later, under Colonel Dyer, who was elected colonel before he was thirty years of age, the regiment made such progress that it went to camp with close on 800 officers and men.

Colonel Dyer, in some interesting remarks, spoke of his early struggles in business, and how it handicapped him to meet the demands of the military service. He earnestly advised all men to be loyal to their officers, and that the success of a command lay in all pulling together, and under good officers, and no regiment in the Guard he said had the officers the 12th had. Colonel Dyer told of how pleased he was always to meet members of the 12th, and admonished his guests to have a kindly feeling for their fellow-men, and especially for such as were "down and out," and the latter he said should be helped rather than kicked more. Colonel Dyer said many other interesting things, and was heartily cheered as he sat down. Among others who spoke were: Lieut. Col. T. W. Huston, Capt. J. R. Winthrop, Capt. E. O. Power, Sergeants Reilly, Saunders, Warren, Kelly, McCluskey, Dean, Donohue, McDermott and Murphy; Corporals Moore, Fitzmaurice, Ord, Sergeant Laughlin and Sergeant Major Adair. All the speakers complimented the Colonel upon his fifteen years of successful service, and expressed the wish that he be with the regiment for fifteen years more.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The 1st Brigade, N.H.N.G., is ordered into camp at the State camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 24, for five days. Brig. Gen. Jason E. Tolles will be in command. The 1st Battery and Troop A, Cavalry, will march to the camp. Brig. Gen. William Sullivan, I.G., will make the usual inspection of the brigade during the encampment.

The following act was passed by the New Hampshire legislature in April last, relative to uniforms and equipments for commissioned officers: "That the sum of twenty-five dollars be and hereby is annually appropriated and allowed to each commissioned officer of the New Hampshire National Guard, payable on the first day of June each year, the same to be used exclusively for purchase and repair of uniforms and equipments by such officers, provided that no allowance shall be made to any commissioned officer who has not held a commission six months. The Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

CONNECTICUT.

The brigade commander, Connecticut National Guard, will assemble his command (except Signal Corps, Coast Artillery and 3d Regiment of Infantry) Monday, July 22, 1907, for six days' camp duty at the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn. He will also prescribe such course of instruction and exercises as may be for the best instruction of the troops. The assistant quartermaster general will lay out the camp. He will also furnish all camp equipment and supplies except commissary stores. Camp will be pitched by the troops on their arrival in camp Monday morning. The commander-in-chief will review the brigade on Friday, July 26. The C.O., Coast Artillery, will report with his command to the C.O., New London Artillery District, at Fort H. G. Wright, Monday, July 15, 1907, for twelve days' duty. He is directed to send a working party of one non-commissioned officer, a cook and four privates from each company, together with his camp equipment and cooking utensils, to Fort H. G. Wright two days in advance of this movement, with instructions to prepare camp. The C.O., 3d

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Infantry, accompanied by the regimental staff and non-commissioned staff officers, is directed to report to the C.O., New London Artillery District, with Co. H., of his command, at Fort H. G. Wright, Monday, July 15, 1907, and to order Co. I of his command to report to the C.O., Fort Terry, the same date; all for twelve days' duty.

The medical officers, Hospital Corps, assigned to 3d Infantry, and band, 3d Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, 3d Infantry, at Fort H. G. Wright. The remaining companies of his regiment will take station as follows: Cos. D, F and L, at Fort H. G. Wright; Cos. A, B, C, G, K and M, at Fort Terry. Field officers and battalion staff will be assigned stations by the C.O., 3d Infantry, with the approval of the C.O., New London Artillery District, all reporting to the commanding officer of the post to which they are assigned, Wednesday, July 17, 1907, for ten days' duty.

The C.O., Signal Corps, will report with his command to the C.O., New London Artillery District, at Fort H. G. Wright, Monday, July 15, 1907, for twelve days' duty.

The annual rifle and pistol competition of the Connecticut National Guard will be held at the State Range, New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Orders are being prepared by Brig. Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, 3d Brigade, Penn. N.G., giving details of the encampment of the 3d Brigade at Mt. Gretna this summer. The advance detail will leave Wilkes-Barre on July 3. Final assurance has been received by Captain Hobart, of Co. B, of Tamaqua, from the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, that a site for the proposed new armory at Tamaqua will be donated to the State for that purpose. The site selected is at the corner of East Broad and Market streets and the location is an admirable one, it being the only place available on the main street of the town. The present quarters are entirely inadequate, being an old silk mill, which is a very small drill floor, and the space available for the safe keeping of State property consists of two small rooms on the first floor. The site selected for the new armory is 60 feet front by 150 feet in depth.

The movement in the direction of procuring a new State armory for Co. F, 4th Infantry, and Co. H, 8th Infantry, of Pottsville, has now been given a healthy impetus, the Pottsville Civic Society having taken up the project. This organization appointed a committee to examine into feasible sites and to secure options. It was represented to the society that as soon as a suitable site is procured the State is ready to put \$50,000 into a new building. It is expected that the armory project will have been fully financed before the advent of fall.

In addition to the bill offered by Senator Godcharles at the recent session of the Legislature to retire officers upon age or service and defining the rights of such retired officers, the House concurring with the Senate on the amendment which states that any officer under the retiring age who shall be promoted to the command of the division shall not be compelled to retire on account of age until he shall have been in command of the division for two years and that the act shall not take effect until Sept. 1, 1907.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. B. R. asks: What authority modifies Par. 2, G.O. 184, W.D., 1906, so that an enlisted man can turn in a blue kersey overcoat, that he was issued in a prior enlistment, and receive a credit of \$6.44? Answer: We cannot find that there has been any such modification of the order. The answer to the contrary was an error.

BAPTIST.—An applicant for the position of chaplain in the Army or Navy must be a regular ordained minister. He must be appointed by the President of the United States.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A warrant machinist in the Navy is a warrant officer, and is paid as an officer: While at sea he receives \$1,200 per year; and on shore or other duty, \$900. While on leave or waiting orders he receives \$700 per year. His pay increases by longevity.

J. L. F. asks: (1) What has become of the old receiving-ship Vermont, formerly at the New York Navy Yard? (2) Where are the monitors Canonicus, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk and Nahant? (3) Is Admiral Dewey still on the active service list, and where stationed, or does he fall under the age limit for retirement? (4) Was there, or is there now, anyone in the Navy by the name of Chadwick or Chidwick, and if so what office did he hold? Answer: (1) She was rechristened Granite State, and has been in use by the New York Naval Militia. (2) These vessels are no longer in the Navy, and were sold or broken up some years ago. (3) Admiral Dewey is on active duty in Washington, D.C. He is Admiral of the Navy and senior member of the General Board. (4) There is a Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick in the Navy, and there was a Chaplain Chidwick, who resigned some years ago.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 31, 1907.

The visit of the famous Japanese General, Baron Kuroki, on Thursday, and the annual Army-Navy baseball game on Saturday divide the honors as the most important events of the past week.

The sixth annual baseball game between West Point and Annapolis, played here on Saturday afternoon, was one of the most exciting games ever played between the two Academies, and resulted in a victory for the Army by the close score of 6 to 5. The Navy rooters gathered on the west, the Army on the east, and the wild waving of the pennants of blue, or black and gold and gray, the songs and cheers reminded one of the first ball contests between the two Academies, on the same field in former years. The outcome was in doubt up to the last inning, when the Navy having reason to think victory theirs, the Army played up and won. West Point made three runs in the first inning and three in the ninth, and hardly came near a run in the other seven innings. A hand



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Lace Openwork Lisle Thread Hose Cashmere Socks
White and Colored Cotton Hose Children's Socks
White & Colored Lisle Thread Hose Lace Openwork Socks
White and Colored Silk Hose

60-62 West 23d Street

of Navy rooters had things pretty much their own way for eight innings, only to meet a final downfall. The Annapolis nine in inside baseball were more gifted than West Point and kept moving more on the bases, but did not accomplish enough in that regard to beat the Army knock of scoring in clusters on free hitting and the bunching of Annapolis misplays. The Navy made one run in each of the first two innings, two in the fourth and their last run in the seventh. Captain Van Auker, of the Navy, started in to pitch for his team, but was wild and without speed. Lamphiere, a first year man, succeeded him and pitched in telling fashion for seven innings. His support was good, except in the ninth, the Navy players bracing in their fielding after a poor beginning. The Army fielding was steadier. Beavers, pitching for West Point, was hit freely, but made good several times with men on bases and kept the Navy from acquiring a bigger lead. Groninger and Pritchett did some slashing good work on ground balls for the Army, with Stiles and Gillam making pretty plays for the Navy. Stiles' first base play was high class, and Gillam played a fast game at short. Hambesch was a big help to the Navy behind the bat. The score:

Annapolis					West Point.				
	B.	H.	P.	A. E.		B.	H.	P.	A. E.
Battle, c.f.	1	0	0	1	Groninger, 3b.	2	3	1	5 0
Bacon, 2b.	0	1	3	2	Pritchett, a.s.	0	1	0	3 0
Lange, l.f.	0	0	1	0	Wagner, 2b.	1	2	0	5 0
Stiles, 1b.	1	1	7	0	Beavers, p.	1	0	1	2 1
Dague, r.f.	1	1	0	0	Hanson, r.f.	0	1	3	0 0
Gillam, a.s.	1	2	1	8	Mountford, c.	1	0	8	1 1
Strickland, 3b.	0	2	1	1	Johnson, 1b.	0	0	1	12 0
Hambesch, c.	1	1	4	6	Bonesteel, l.f.	0	0	1	0 0
VanAuker, p.	0	0	0	0	Meredith, c.f.	0	0	1	1 0
Lamphiere, p.	0	1	1	5	*Haverkamp	1	1	0	0 0

Totals 5 10 26 21 8 Totals 6 10 27 16 4

*Batted for Meredith in the ninth inning.

†Two out when winning run was scored.

Annapolis	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
West Point	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

First base on errors—Annapolis, 2; West Point, 2. Left on bases—Annapolis, 11; West Point, 6. First base on balls—Off Lamphiere, 1; off Beavers, 3. Struck out—By Lamphiere, 3; by Beavers, 6. Two base hits—Stiles, Gillam, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Bacon (2). Stolen bases—Gillam, Strickland (2), Groninger. Hit by pitcher—By Van Auker, 1; by Beavers, 2. Wild pitch—Lamphiere. Umpire—Emalie. Time—Two hours and five minutes.

Former scores: 1901—Navy 3, Army 4, at Annapolis; 1902—Navy 5, Army 3, at West Point; 1904—Navy 2, Army 8, at Annapolis; 1905—Navy 9, Army 5, at West Point; 1906—Navy 5, Army 8, at Annapolis.

The large number of guests from Annapolis were entertained at the quarters and at the hotel. Mrs. Howze was among the ladies of the post who entertained at luncheon for a number of Navy guests. The hop in the evening was largely attended.

The remains of Brig. Gen. Matthew M. Blunt, U.S.A., retired, were laid to rest beside those of his wife at the post cemetery last Friday afternoon. They were accompanied by Major Albert C. Blunt, Mrs. Blunt and their sons. General Blunt's wife, who died a few years ago, was the daughter of the late Professor Albert E. Church, for many years professor of mathematics at the Academy. One son, Major Albert Church Blunt, Art., and four grandsons survive him.

The polo game with Squadron A, scheduled for Saturday, May 25, has been postponed until June 13 or 15. A delegation from the Squadron A Polo Club will visit West Point within a few days to complete arrangements.

Members of the Board of Visitors: Appointed by the President of the United States—Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, Rochester, N.Y.; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N.J.; Mr. George H. Newman, Paysonville, Tenn.; Dr. Rowell Park, Buffalo, N.Y.; Col. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Arch-

bald Hopkins, Washington, D.C.; Hon. N. T. Guernsey, Des Moines, Iowa. Appointed by the president of the Senate—Hon. Nathan B. Scott, West Virginia; Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia. Appointed by the Speaker of the House—Hon. John A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Hon. James Hay, of Virginia; Hon. John W. Dwight, of New York. To meet May 27.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 20, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans left last Wednesday for Port Clinton, O., where he goes to make arrangements for the National Rifle Meet, and Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., will be in command during his absence. Mrs. Anne B. Powers, of St. Paul, Minn., who is visiting her brother, Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Art. Corps, expects to leave next week for her home.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on the post diamond last Wednesday afternoon between a team from the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis, and the post team, the game resulting in a victory for the Christian Brothers' team. Quite a large number of people were out from St. Louis, and among the officers and their families from this garrison present were: Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Mrs. Will L. Pyles, Capt. William L. Luhn, Capt. Howard L. Laubach and others.

Major and Mrs. Gerhard L. Luhn, who have been for the last two years in the garrison with their son, Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., left last Wednesday with their daughter, Mrs. DeLashmutt, for Salt Lake City, Utah, where they will visit Mrs. George Smith. From there they will go to Spokane, Wash., where they will be the guests of Mrs. DeLashmutt, and also of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Luhn.

The post was the scene of a brilliant reception last Saturday afternoon, given by Capt. and Mrs. Oia W. Bell in honor of Miss Blanche Turner, sister of Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., and Miss Julia Hodge, of St. Louis. The reception was given in the administration building, which was completely transformed for the occasion, being beautifully decorated with flags, palms and flowers. The decorations were in the colors of the three arms of the Service, carried out in the dainty ices, cakes and other refreshments. The court-martial room was used as a dining room, being beautifully arranged with a huge circular table especially constructed for the occasion. Yellow jonquils and red and white carnations formed a beautiful and elaborate centerpiece. The depot band, under the direction of Chief Musician Weber, rendered a continuous program, and furnished gay dance music for the younger guests. By an special arrangement with the Iron Mountain Railroad, the guests from St. Louis were comfortably conveyed to the barracks and back to the city, about five hundred persons being out from town. The receiving party included Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Julia Hodge, Miss Blanche Turner, Capt. William T. Littlebrant, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Poulin. All the officers of the garrison wore full dress uniform, and a dress parade was given at five o'clock complimentary to the guests from town. Mrs. Bell was gowned in ecru-colored tulle, beautifully hand-embroidered and finished with lace; Mrs. Turner wore black with point lace; Miss Turner wore white chiffon, embroidered in rose buds; Miss Hodge wore an imported gown of pale pink crepe de Chine, and Mrs. Poulin wore pale blue embroidered chiffon. Among those present were: Capt. William T. Littlebrant, Capt. G. Soudard Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Luhn, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. George Rodney, Lieut. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Mrs. Anne Bunker Powers, Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, Capt. William L. Luhn, from the garrison, and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Capt. and Mrs. Henry

G. Lyon, Col. and Mrs. William K. Hamilton, Messrs. and Mesdames Edgar L. Taylor, D. C. Nugent, A. B. Ewing, V. C. Turner, Charles Roberts, Mrs. Charles Bland Smith, Mrs. Ellsworth Smith, Misses Cox, Carr, Meriwether, Boyce, Lambert, Lucas, Bullen, Nugent, Shapleigh, Cabanne, Galt, Kaufman and Mrs. Kaufman, and many others.

Mrs. Allen Smith is confined to the house with a severe cold. Miss Blanche Turner left Sunday afternoon for New York, where she will visit friends, returning to the post about the first of July. Mrs. Florence B. Slaughter is still very seriously ill and grave fears are entertained for her recovery. Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Art. Corps, gave a very delightful dinner in his quarters Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Powers, his guests being friends from St. Louis.

Miss Bancker, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in the post Sunday, and is the guest of Mrs. William A. Powell. Lieut. Will L. Pyles, Med. Dept., returned to the post last Friday afternoon from Washington, where he recently passed a successful examination for promotion. While East Lieutenant Pyles obtained a brief leave and visited the Jamestown Exposition. There was no meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Florence B. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. John T. Geary, both of whom are members of the club.

Sunday afternoon the post baseball team will play a team from Battery A, Missouri National Guard, on the garrison diamond. Mr. Laidley and Mr. Swift were out from St. Louis on Sunday, guests of Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf. Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington was in the post on Saturday on a tour of inspection. Capt. George H. Shields, aide to General Greeley, was a visitor this week, being in St. Louis from Omaha on a brief leave.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 15, 1907.

The sad news was received here last week of the death of Captain Easterbrook, a brother of Chaplain Easterbrook, who visited this garrison last year. Captain Easterbrook was in command of the tramp steamer Indriden, which under his guidance took the immense load of a thousand mules to Australia from San Francisco with the loss of only four animals. He was a man of such sterling character that his death was a great grief to the numerous friends he made in this district. Besides his death being very sudden, it was made more tragic by his burial at sea.

Miss Taylor is making a week-end visit to Comdr. and Mrs. Sherman at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Lieut. O. E. T. Lull, who has been confined to his quarters for two weeks with grip, is now able to be out. Captain Butler and Lieutenant Burt have returned after spending two weeks fishing on Crescent lake.

The senior class in the engineering department of the University of Washington, accompanied by the professors, made a visit to this post on Saturday to study the engineering features of the fortifications.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller entertained Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Earle and Captain Buckley with an elegant dinner on Saturday evening. Col. and Mrs. Glassford were visitors on the post the first of the week, here to bid good-bye to their friends, as they leave this week for Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. Buck and family have joined the Fort Flagler garrison.

The soldiers were victorious in two ball games on Sunday. The Worden team played the Seattle National team on the parade ground and came out victors, the score being 12 to 3. The game was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The U.S.S. Thomas made a special trip to Port Angeles with the Flagler nine on Sunday. They arrived there about noon, and in the afternoon played the Angeles team a close and exciting game, ending in a score of 6 to 7. A large crowd of officers, ladies and soldiers from all the posts in the district, took the trip and reported an enjoyable time.

Lieut. and Mrs. William K. Moore and family are spending a short leave in Tacoma. Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster, of Seattle, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Preston. Mrs. Preston, who has had a serious attack of pneumonia, is improving slowly.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 20, 1907.

Capt. Henry C. Merriam was called suddenly to Washington to attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. Ruth A. Burnham, widow of Col. H. B. Burnham, U.S.A.

Mrs. Stopford, of Fort Warren, entertained the ladies of the harbor with bridge on Friday afternoon. Three dainty brooches were awarded to Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Winslow and Miss Skillings.

The officers of the German cruiser Bremen, now at anchor in the harbor, were the guests at the hop given on Saturday evening at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Those who went up from the harbor posts were Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Dyer, of Fort Warren, and Mr. Harry Mathews, the son of Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, stationed at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, of Fort Strong, has at her house met her cousin, Miss Boyd, of Portland, Me. Invitations have been issued to the officers of the harbor posts to attend on Monday, June 3, the celebration of the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, at the armory, Faneuil Hall, Boston.

NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, P.I., Saint Patrick's Day, 1907.

Saint Patrick's Day, in the morning, "airly," before Morland was well awake, our energetic Colonel had the 19th Infantry band parading the garrison to the tunes of "Wearing of the Green," "Flanagan's Ball," and other good Irish songs, filling everybody with a desire to get up and bust their little shamrocks and "jine the procession." The atmosphere was full all day long of Irish melody; at gun mount, the after concert, again in the evening, at parade, and with "Wearing of the Green," our truly reminded of the day of celebration—even in the Philippine Islands.

The gunboats Pampanag and Panay are anchored in our bay off our neighboring navy station. Their hospitality is extended to the officers and their wives in this post, and enjoyed by many.

Measles have broken out in our town of Parang, and Base lod, and strict quarantine is established.

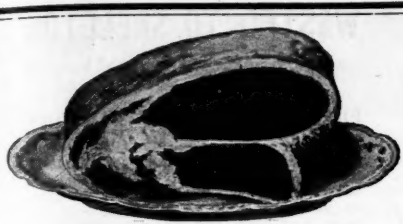
Capt. F. G. Lawton, commissary officer, is off on a few days' leave hunting, and has generously sent into the post 150 wild ducks that have been a great feast. Wild birds are pretty good "chow" after eating frozen beef from Australia for the year round.

The Army boys can "play ball" with the neighboring Marine Corps ball team, the last score being 12 to 2 in favor of Parang.

Lieut. W. P. Screws, 19th Inf., formerly president of Male bang, has been relieved by Lieut. K. D. Klemm, 4th Cav., and is now in our post.

Mrs. Irving Wallace Rand was hostess at a tea given at the club Saturday afternoon that was one of the most enjoyable affairs given in the post this month. The tea table was as attractive, and the 19th Infantry band played during the afternoon, the two-step and waltzes proving too enticing for the enthusiastic dancers present, among whom were: Col. and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, with their guest, Miss Keys, of Detroit; Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Major Goe, Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hageman, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Tilton, Dew, Taylor, Tewell, Screws, Hohli, Bond, Bissell, Paymaster McDonald, U.S.N., from Cavite; Mr. Fryer, U.S.M.C., from Polaris, and Midshipman William O. Spers, commanding the gunboat Pampanag.

The American Hardware and Plumbing Company, of Manila, are progressing fast with the work on the water system in the post; the reservoir will be completed soon. B. W. Cad-



ROAST MEATS

hot or cold, are given just that "finishing touch" if seasoned with

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It perfects the flavor of Soups, Fish, Steaks, Chops, Veal and Salads. It gives relish to an otherwise insipid dish.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Wallader is building the new dock and pushing the Moros in "double time" style, who probably never knew what it meant to work until they fell under his charge.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 14, 1907.

With the departure, yesterday at noon, of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, division commander, the division headquarters were officially removed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, from Fort Santiago, Manila, for the coming two months. This rule is followed each year during the expected hot season, not only by our army, but the Governor General and his official family have been inhabiting this lovely spot for a month and a half now, and will remain in Baguio for a couple of months yet to come. General Wood was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., who will act as chief of staff, and Capt. Halstead Dorey, aide-de-camp. Mrs. Wood and the three children went up to Camp John Hay last week to await the General's coming.

With so many charming people absent, either at Baguio or touring through Japan and China, just now, it is surprising what a large number of people are left in Manila to make it most enjoyable here. One of the largest functions of many months was a reception at Fort William McKinley Tuesday of this week. It was intended as a welcome to the late arrived 10th Cavalry and Artillery Corps, and a farewell to the 8th Cavalry. Corbin Hall, which has been rechristened Assembly Hall, was the scene of this brilliant gathering. The guests were received and presented to Gen. John J. Pershing, who headed the receiving line as post commander, by Capt. William C. Bennett. Next to General Pershing came Col. J. A. Angur, 10th Cav., Mrs. Pershing, Mrs. Angur, Mrs. Markley, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Faber, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Sands and Miss Angur. The 13th Infantry band furnished the music, and supper was served at midnight. Among those present were: Colonel Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, Misses Weston, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. M. H. Barnum, Captain Duff, Captain Wells, Major and Mrs. Perkins, Major Hale, Capt. and Mrs. Dolan, Captain Bigelow, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Lieutenant King, Major and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Read, Captain Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Captain Paxton, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Lieutenants Huston, Oden, O'Conner, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Valentine, Miss Shields, Miss Hodges, Miss McGunagle, Major and Mrs. Stark, Misses Raymond, Major Scofield, Miss Henri, Major J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Major Magill, U.S.M.C.; Misses de Lis, Captain Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham, and in fact almost the entire Army and Navy roster with station anywhere hereabouts.

The Thomas is leaving to-day at noon for the homeland, with the 8th Cavalry and a long list of passengers aboard. The starting of the 8th Cavalry for the U.S. inaugurated the changing of all troops, the late arrivals excepted, that are at present in these islands. Almost each month some one regiment will have completed its time of foreign service. The 8th Cavalry leaves a good record and many warm hearts out here.

The four big white cruisers are again in these waters and will remain hereabouts until the first of May. The ward room officers of the Pennsylvania tendered Mrs. Pershing, wife of Gen. John J. Pershing, a dinner aboard their cruiser on Monday night, an enjoyable blending of Army, Navy, Marine and prominent civilians. The Pennsylvania was in gala attire, decorated with flags, bunting, palms and colored lanterns.

A concert was given by some star performers at the opera house in this city on Thursday night. Among the number to have boxes was Lieut. Anton Jurich, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Jurich, Lieut. Wilbur Willing, C.E., and Lieut. William B. Renziehausen, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Renziehausen.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. E. B. Miller, Marine Corps, is at the Army and Navy Hotel, this city. After a stay at Olongapo Lieutenant Miller has been assigned to command the island of Polloc in southern waters, near Parang, Parang. Mrs. Miller will start on the Lisicum about April 18 for her husband's new station.

Gen. Leonard Wood was host at a stag dinner at the Army and Navy Club a few nights ago, General Duggan, General Allen and Major Ripley being the guests of honor; others present were Governor General Smith, Col. George Andrews, Colonel Harbord and Captain Dorey. General Duggan, late colonel of the 1st Infantry, and in command of Camp Stotsenburg, was retired from active duty the past week, and with Mrs. Duggan left Manila yesterday for their home in the U.S. Gen. L. C. Allen, who has been commander-in-chief of the Constabulary ever since it was founded, almost nine years ago, has been relieved at his own request, and is returning to the homeland on the Thomas to resume station with his own regiment, the 6th Cavalry. General Allen has been a pillar of strength and help to the Insular as well as the U.S. Government in these islands since the American occupation. He has been the recipient of much social attention since it became known that he was going away. During the week a "des- Manila" was tendered him by the Constabulary officers in the Army and Navy Club, at which there were present Colonels Bandholtz, Rivers, Harbord and Crawford; Majors Crane and Guthrie; Captains von Watsdorf, Bennett, Kindler, Bortels, Fisk, Robertson, Preston, Thomas, Opperman and McRea, and other officers within reach of this city. The Constabulary band was in attendance, under its efficient leader, Captain Loving. Another dinner was given for General Allen by admiring friends on the roof garden of the Metropole hotel, Santa Cruz bridge. Colonel Bandholtz has been promoted and given the command of the Constabulary.

Capt. U. R. Harris, U.S.N., will make his headquarters at Olongapo; Mrs. Harris is with the Captain. Capt. Walter McLean will remain as commandant of the navy yard at Cavite. Major David S. Stanley, Chief Q.M., Philippines Division, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection through Benguet, and was much pleased at the situation and improvement as

shown at Camps John Hay and Baguio. Col. George Andrews, A.G., with Mrs. Andrews and the Misses Andrews, are leaving to-day on the Thomas, going as far as Nagasaki, where they will disembark for a two months' stay in the kingdom of the Mikado.

Since the departure of Col. J. G. C. Knight, chief of staff, Major Henry L. Ripley has been acting as chief for Major Gen. Leonard Wood, but is among the departing ones for the homeland. The pay department of the division is being looked after, until the expected arrival in July of Lieut. Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, by Major William B. Rochester, Jr. Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, who has been visiting friends in Manila and Baguio for some weeks, took her departure for Japan on Saturday last, chaperoned by Miss Katrina Wright. After a visit of two months at the American Embassy to Gen. Luke E. Wright and family, Mrs. Kennon will join Colonel Kennon in the U.S. A pleasant party, consisting of Mrs. H. H. Morrow, Miss Stanley and Mrs. William J. Nicholson, got back from a trip of ten days spent in China and Japan, on the 13th.

At the meeting of the Tuesday Euchre Club at University Club House the past week, Mrs. Percy M. Ashburn received first prize, a cut glass bowl. The civilian and Army Bridge Club of the fort and city will have to be reorganized, as so many changes in regiments and stations have occurred that the ranks have been sadly depleted.

The polo team of the Army has lost three valuable members recently in the persons of General Allen, Major Stephen L.H. Slocum and Captain Hawkins. The team will soon be recruited by officers of the 10th Cavalry. It attracts many spectators to Wallace Pavilion, three afternoons in each week, to witness the polo games. Benches have been placed around the Luneta, bordering Wallace Field, so that it is truly delightful to watch the polo playing. Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, Signal Corps, is considered by the watching aggregation as one of the best players on the Army team.

Thursday there was a tiffin party aboard the Raleigh, given in honor of Miss Hodges by the ward room officers. Miss Nash and Miss Andrews were the other young ladies present. Mrs. Nash acting as chaperon. Col. Mrs. and Miss Hodges, who have been guests at the quarters of Col. Mrs. Andrews since their arrival, left on the 12th for the Colonel's new post in the Southern islands.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S. A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S. A. ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S. A.

2. Northern Division—Hqs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S. A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S. A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S. A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S. A., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S. A., ordered to temporary command, and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S. A., will command later. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S. A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Hqs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer, U.S. A. Hqs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S. A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S. A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S. A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., U.S. A. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely ordered to command.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S. A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S. A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S. A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S. A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S. A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 14, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Cos. L, L and M are ordered to proceed from Cuba, June 7, 1907, for Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Troops F and G on July 14, 1907, to take station at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; headquarters, band and remaining troops will sail on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Fort Meade, and Troops E and H to Fort Keogh.

5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; I and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Hqs. and nine troops will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, and three troops on Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve 4th Cav.

7th Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for the U.S. June 14, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and I, K, L, M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G, H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G and H will be divided between Ft. D. A. Russell and Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F, 1st Nat. Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

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3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Meyer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A will sail from Manila for Vancouver on June 14.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.
*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
1st. Ft. Levett, Me.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Ordered to Ft. Worden, Wash.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	95th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
Company and Station.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	122d. Key West, Fla.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston in May, 1907.
10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egebert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I. The latter battalion will be relieved in July, 1907, and will proceed to stations in Alaska. Battalion, field and staff and Co. I, to Ft. Lisicum; M, Ft. Egebert; I, Ft. St. Michael, and K, Ft. Davis.

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Will not injure gold work nor scratch the enamel. A perfect dentifrice—the one for you. Ask your dentist.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 14, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; B and C, Ft. Root, Ark.; A and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.
 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
 19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.
 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Cos. E, F, G and H, will sail from San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1907, for Honolulu, H.T., to relieve the battalion of the 10th Infantry.
 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; C, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.
 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex. Will sail for Manila this summer when relieved by the 19th Infantry.
 26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail for Manila June 5, 1907, and relieve the 9th Infantry.
 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.
 30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T. Will sail for Manila July 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Inf.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Fort Fremont, S.C. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Fort Caswell, Southport, N.C. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Ft. Howard, Md. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., C.A., on board.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The New York Tribune says: "The American business men, especially the great captains of industry and finance, who were brought into contact with Prince Henry XXXII. of Reuss on the occasion of his visit to this country last fall, will be interested to learn that he was so profoundly impressed by their remarks, by the magnitude of their operations and by the power which they were able to wield over the destinies of their fellow citizens through these operations, that, on returning to Europe, he quitted the imperial navy, in which he had until then been serving with the rank of lieutenant, and determined to devote himself from thenceforth to the study of commerce. With this object in view, he has now joined the High School of Commerce at Cologne, the most important business college on the Continent of Europe, and has managed to pass the pretty stiff entrance examination. While a number of nobles have already turned their attention to trade, notably several of the princes of Hohenzollern, this is the first occasion of a scion of one of the reigning houses of Europe joining a business college, and it has attracted an immense amount of notice throughout Germany. It is understood that Prince Henry, of Reuss, after going through the full course of study at Cologne and securing his degree, will return to America for a stay of several months, in order to perfect himself in the practical application of the things that he has learned at the business college, or, rather, university.

In issuing instructions for a weekly army ration of one pound of preserved meat to replace fresh killed meat, the British War Office has sent a circular letter to all commands in home stations, informing them that brands of American meat thus issued have been prepared in establishments carefully inspected by army officers, whose reports satisfied the Army Council that the quality of meat used and the conditions under which it was preserved and canned were in every way satisfactory.

In the official program of the proceedings attending the visit of the British colonial premiers to Portsmouth, it is said of the Dreadnought: "She has satisfied her creators and fulfilled all anticipations. When 80 per cent. of her guns were first fired together, with a total energy of 345,792 foot tons, some cups and saucers were broken. All else withstood the immense concussion, and the diffi-

cult problem of preventing the blast of one gun from interfering with that of another was found to have been satisfactorily solved. She has completed a voyage of 10,000 miles and, without using all her boiler power, maintained a speed of over seventeen knots for 3,400 miles, and could have done another thousand at the same speed."

The Illustrated London News reports that recent experiments with a wireless telegraphy installation on the Eiffel Tower gave extraordinary evidence of the great distances covered by the Hertzian waves. The operators at the tower were sending a message to Port Vendres, 700 kilometers away, and found to their amazement that the same message was received at Bizerta, 1,425 kilometers away. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Eiffel Tower is by no means a perfect station for long-distance work, and that the receiving instrument at Bizerta was supposed to be capable of receiving only the waves from a comparatively short distance.

The British Admiralty have sent to all naval pensioners a circular asking if they are willing to volunteer for temporary service in a harbor ship or establishment. The circular states that the particulars are required for information only, and not with the intention of pensioners serving immediately.

The annual report of the Canadian Militia contains the following: "Signs are noticed that officers are beginning to grasp the idea of their personal responsibility for the training of their squadrons, batteries, and companies, upon which the basis of all true efficiency must rest. Much, however, still remains to be done in this respect, and although, speaking generally, the training of the troops has improved during the year, it cannot be said that the improvement has been all that has been hoped for."

A recent number of the Kavalleristische Monatshefte contains a eulogistic account of the Bulgarian cavalry. In spite of the fact that Bulgaria is a mountainous country and the inhabitants not natural horsemen, the cavalry, says the Austrian journal, is very efficient and has much improved in recent years. The officers are young, and the higher ranks have not had the benefit of much cavalry experience, but they are zealous, good horsemen, and, as a rule, well mounted. The non-commissioned officers, on the other hand, are not good riders, and the work in the field not up to the standard of European cavalry.

At the request of the Sultan of Turkey, Major E. H. Richardson, of the British army, has left London for Constantinople for the purpose of giving instruction in the use of and training of ambulance dogs for the Turkish army. This is the third application which Major Richardson has had from foreign Powers this year for his trained dogs, showing how the idea of their value in warfare is spreading in Continental armies. The dogs are trained and equipped on the same system as were those which he sent to the Russian Red Cross Society during the Russo-Japanese war.

Foreign armies are devoting increased attention to the use of the telephone in war. The Neue Militärische Blätter considers that not only the army corps and divisional staffs, but brigades and regiments must be connected by telephonic communication. To carry this out more than the present number of three or four battalions of telegraphists is necessary. Therefore the effectiveness of this technical branch of the German army should be increased. In Austria a course of telephone instruction for artillery is to be instituted. It will be held in Vienna, and will last from the 1st of March to the 15th of August. The teaching staff will consist of two captains and four non-commissioned officers, with one officer and eight soldiers as manipulators. The course of instruction will be attended by eight lieutenants and thirty non-commissioned officers taken from regiments, or from the Bosnian or Tyrol groups of artillery.

According to Danzer's Armee-Zeitung, the Austro-Hungarian Imperial maneuvers will take place this year in the Klagenfurt-Villach district. The following will take part: The 3d Army Corps, the 6th (Graz) and the 28th (Laybach) Infantry Divisions, and the 23d (Graz) Landwehr Division; the 14th Army Corps, the 3d (Linz) and the 18th (Innsbruck) Infantry Divisions, and the 44th (Innsbruck) Landwehr Division. In all eighty-six battalions, eighteen squadrons, thirty batteries, eight or ten mountain machine-gun detachments.

Lord Aylmer, who has been connected with the Canadian Militia for the past thirty-five years, has relinquished the position of Inspector General of that force, and gone on the retired list, much to the regret of all ranks, officers and men, of the Dominion militia.

So great was Russia's loss of ships in the war with Japan that, at the close of hostilities, there remained a larger number of officers in the Russian navy than could possibly be employed. Besides this it was deemed necessary, in order to renew the spirit of the whole force, to eliminate a certain quantity of "elements" which the war had proved to be of "insufficient professional worth." Many officers have therefore been placed on the retired list with increased pensions, so as not to wound their susceptibilities. From July, 1905, to the end of December, 1906, no less than 1,144 officers left active service, including 371 sub-lieutenants passed to the Reserve. The list includes four admirals, seven vice-admirals, seventeen rear-admirals, forty-seven captains, and seventy-four commanders. Ten marine artillery officers, including one general, two colonels, seven lieutenant colonels were retired. Sixteen navigating officers were got rid of, eleven engineer officers of the first and ninety-three of the junior ranks shared their fate. Two general officers, inspectors of works, 109 officers employed at the Admiralty, forty-nine doctors, and 130 civil clerks have been placed either on half-pay or on the retired list.

The Vienna correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that searchlight motor cars are the latest addition to the field service of the Austrian army. The Vienna War Office was almost the first to see the possibilities of the automobile for military purposes, and has been constantly experimenting with new types of cars for transport and other purposes. Recently a car was built to carry two persons and equipped with a powerful searchlight capable of illuminating several miles of country. It proved quite a success and more of the cars have been ordered. Transport automobiles of a new and interesting pattern are also being constructed. Each car is fitted with forty horse-power motors, one in front and one behind, so that the breaking down of one motor would not put the car out of action. They can be run at high speed along level roads and are also extremely good hill climbers. Wagons of a special type are being built for attaching to these motors, with front and rear steerable gear, so that in a narrow place, where there might not be room to turn round, the train could be taken out backward.

The Paris Temps announces that, on account of the increasing importance of mechanical traction as transport for armies in the field, the French War Minister has decided to make an official and urgent first census of

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"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and followed the directions, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R.F.D., No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, '05."

mechanical traction wagons, to be requisitioned in a similar manner to horsed wagons. The census will be made for heavyweights as well as for automobiles for the transport of individuals.

In reply to an inquiry as to the salary received by Kaiser Wilhelm as the Emperor of Germany, the Washington Herald quotes Dr. Ernest Bickler, of Berlin, who has been visiting Washington, as saying: "He does not get a cent as German Emperor. His emoluments all come to him as King of Prussia, and his yearly revenue is a very handsome sum, but the amount is one of the state secrets. The fact of his being at the head of the German Empire does not better the King to the extent of a dollar, though there is a certain amount given him, to be used only, however, for charitable purposes. All of his many castles and estates were his inheritance as King of Prussia, and would have been his anyway if the consolidation of the empire had never been effected."

A drydock has been recently launched at Tsingtau, China, for the German government which is among the largest in the world. It will lift a battleship of sixteen thousand tons. Its total weight is 8,800 tons and it was two years in course of construction. It consists of five pontoons and the mechanism is driven almost entirely by electricity supplied from a central station situated on shore.

That the humiliation of defeat has not blinded the Russians to the merits of their adversaries in the late war is shown by the following from the Novi Kral of St. Petersburg: "The Japanese are remarkably punctual. From childhood they are habituated to it, and later on in the service the slightest negligence on duty is regarded as a grave fault, and sometimes as a crime. The Japanese is never late for duty. He never permits himself to fail in carrying out to the letter the orders of his commander, if those orders do not allow him personal initiative. With the Japanese the control of the service is exercised in several echelons, and with such exactness that errors are almost impossible. In the Japanese army there are no inspections at a fixed date; they take place at any time when it may suit the superior officers, and are quite unexpected. The soldiers, too, are always ready, and are always in the state they should be in, namely, ready for war. Guard duty is the object of special attention. It is regarded as sacred, not only by the troops themselves, but also by all classes of the population. According to the Japanese laws, all faults against discipline are remorselessly punished, often with death. If a commander does not thoroughly and precisely carry out a mission entrusted to him in war, he is severely punished."

The German armored cruiser F is to be built at the Weser Yard, Bremen. She is of 19,200 tons displacement. Armament, twelve 11-inch; speed, 25 knots; horsepower, 50,000; turbine machinery.

The custom of shaving had a military origin, Alexander the Great being the first to order his soldiers to shave, as he considered that beards afforded the enemy a good hold in hand-to-hand fights! The practice subsequently spread to the whole of the male population.

According to a statement recently issued by the British War Office the number of commissions granted to enlisted men of the British army during the years 1885 to 1906 inclusive was 1,738. The number of commissions granted (excluding those from the ranks) was 15,923. In the cavalry branch, 1,673 commissions were granted; Royal Artillery, 2,636; Royal Engineers, 938, and infantry and Army Service Corps, 10,656.

Preparations for building a Dreadnought have commenced in Russia at Galernii Island Dockyard. This ship will carry ten 12-inch guns, and will be over 20,000 tons displacement. It is estimated that she will cost well over two million pounds.

Japan has begun to send her obsolete warships to the scrap pile, and the following are all to go between now and December, 1908: Battleships—Chin Yen, Fusu. Cruisers—Metsushima, Hoshidate, Itsukushima, Akitsushima, Naniwa, Takachiho, Chiyoda, Idzumi. Gunboats—Takao, Yaeyama, Tatsuta.

Extensive experiments with various methods for the transmission of orders will be made during this year's maneuvers of the Austrian army. The Volunteer Motor Corps will provide many cars. Infantry companies will be brought up to a strength of 130 men, the total effective amounting to 50,000 or 60,000 men. The maneuvers will especially take the character of mountain operations, and are kept to a certain extent, secret. Journalists will not be officially allowed to attend.

It having been discovered that certain British army officers had attended foreign maneuvers without having obtained permission from the King, the Secretary of State for War has ordered that officers shall not attend any foreign maneuvers without first obtaining from the War Office permission to do so. An officer will forward his application to the War Office, through his commanding officer, at least one month before the date on which he wishes to start, stating what maneuvers he contemplates attending, and his address during such maneuvers. Applications by officers who are not serving with units are to be addressed direct to the War Office.

The Mannlicher 8 mm. rifle, in use in the Austro-Hungarian army, has for some years been subjected to a certain number of modifications of detail with regard only to the breech, the sight, and the barrel; the rifle thus modified has been called the M. 95 rifle, to distinguish it from

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the former pattern, M. 88-90. In 1904 and 1905 large credits were entered on the extraordinary budget (in all 6,000,000 Krone) for the construction of the M. 95 rifles. Nevertheless, up to quite recently, infantry corps only possessed a small number of these rifles, reserved for the best shots, the majority of the men remaining armed with the M. 88-90 rifle. By an order of Nov. 29 last the War Minister has ordered the replacing of all the M. 88-90 rifles, in regiments, by the M. 95 rifle.

The London Morning Post is of the opinion that there will be no British navy maneuvers this year. It says the Admiralty is disheartened with the failure of last year's program. The maneuvers of 1906 cost some \$815,000, and it is quite easy to picture the present government as refusing to expend any such sum for a like purpose.

The announcement that the Japanese battleships Aki and Satsuma have turbine machinery is incorrect. Both are fitted with reciprocating engines. The two new battleships in hand are, however, to have turbines. The report that one of these will be built in England is premature, because preparations for building both have been made in Japan. A sum of \$12,500,000 has, however, been allotted to replace ships lost in the late war, and it is not impossible that Japanese yards being full, some of this money will find its way to England.

Word comes from Dusseldorf, Germany, that Herr Mauser, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name, has invented an improved mechanism by which the weapon is automatically reloaded from a cartridge chamber after firing. He believes that the improvement is so great that it must be adopted by all modern armies. Germany will probably be the first to adopt it.

The French Minister of Marine announced on May 20 that the French cruiser Chanzy has been wrecked on the Island of Balzar. Her crew are safe. The cruiser Algar has gone to her assistance. The Ministry of Marine does not believe that the vessel will be a total loss. The cru-

ser Chanzy is one of the older pattern protected cruisers. Her keel was laid in 1890 and she went into commission at Bordeaux in 1894. She cost to build \$1,800,000. Her length is 348 feet and she is armed with two 7.6-inch guns, five quick firers of 5.5-inches, four guns of 2.5-inches, six small guns of 1.8-inches and six of 1.4-inches. She has a speed of 19 knots and her complement is 375 men.

Press despatches from Madrid state that the estimates for the Spanish navy issued May 20 provide for the expenditure in 1907 of \$10,000,000 and in succeeding years for \$13,000,000. The Ferrol dockyard will be equipped with accommodation for the largest warships. Cartagena and Cadiz will have smaller equipments and shops for naval artillery. Three battleships of 15,000 tons each and several submarines are among the projected vessels.

London advices state that it has been decided to mount a battery of 4-inch breech loading quick firing guns on the British battleships Temeraire and Bellerophon, which are to be launched next August, for torpedo repelling, instead of the 12-pounders carried on the Dreadnought for that purpose.

ARGENTINA'S NAVY.

The Presidente Sarmiento, a training ship of the Argentine navy, commanded by Captain Moneta, which came to this country to take part in the naval display at the Jamestown Exposition, was at Washington week before last, and was visited by many people, besides being the scene of one of the pleasant social affairs of the week. The presence of this ship has served to call attention to the Argentine method of training officers for the navy, says the Tribune's Washington correspondent. The candidate for a commission must first serve an apprenticeship of five years on a training ship before being admitted to the naval academy, where he must take a four years' course similar to the course at Annapolis. In this period of apprenticeship the candidate for a commission is obliged to perform all the work usually done by common sailors, and is gradually instructed in the practice of navigation and gunnery, most of the theoretical training being given when the candidate enters the naval academy, at which time he becomes a "naval cadet."

While Argentina has a naval program consisting of the construction and commission of four first-class battleships, the existing naval establishment is not large. The government is at present engaged in putting in new boilers and in other ways modernizing several warships, the hulls of which went into commission twenty-seven years ago. At present the Argentine navy consists of several armored cruisers of 20,000 tons each and some smaller, fast vessels, together with coast defense vessels, monitors, etc.

The officers of the Presidente Sarmiento appear to take the utmost pride in explaining to Americans the great nat-

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ural and commercial resources of their country. For instance, last year the total foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic amounted to \$563,000,000 as against a total foreign commerce of \$280,000,000 four years ago. The growth of agricultural resources has been extraordinary, the total acreage under cultivation having grown from 6,000,000 acres in 1888 to 30,000,000 in 1905. It is estimated that eventually the total acreage under cultivation will amount to 300,000,000 acres.

The Presidente Sarmiento left Washington on May 12 for New York, where a brief visit will be made, and it is probable that Captain Moneta will take his ship from there to Kiel, where she will attend the great naval regatta under the auspices of the German Emperor next month. Captain Moneta and the officers of the Presidente Sarmiento gave a reception Saturday on board their ship, at which they entertained many of the foreign naval officers now in Washington, as well as many officers of the American Navy. The Presidente Sarmiento is a full-rigged ship as well as a steamer.



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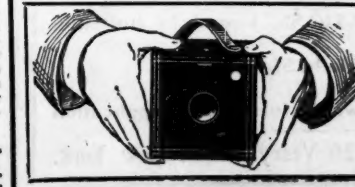
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